

INSIDE: POPE JOHN PAUL'S AMERICAN ODYSSEY

Maclean's

SEPTEMBER 21, 1987

CANADA'S WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE

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The Big Red Wave



Premier David Peterson's
Stunning Liberal Victory
In Booming Ontario



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CANADA'S WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE

Maclean's

SEPTEMBER 21, 1987, VOL. 100 NO. 39

COVER

The big red wave

Ontario's Liberals rolled to a massive majority victory in last week's provincial election, taking 86 seats and giving Premier David Peterson a powerful new mandate. The outcome was expected to have a significant impact on the negotiation of a Canada-U.S. free trade agreement—one of the main issues during the election campaign. —Page 13

COVER PHOTO BY MARK GOLDBERG/AGF



Winter Cup finalists

In the dramatic first game of the Canada Cup Finals, the Soviet Union defeated Canada overtime and in a confrontation that hockey fans had hoped for. —Page 40



Behind the Oriental curtain

An ambitious program of Asian movies at Toronto's Festival of Festivals offers Western viewers a privileged excursion into the new world of Eastern film. —Page 37



The Pope and the Jews

After Pope John Paul II greeted cheering crowds in a Miami hotel last week, he confronted skeptical Jews, disavowed priests and evoked short violence. —Page 44



Taking risks

Actress Sonia Smit, a storefront lawyer in CBS TV's *Riverdale*, says that her character will "blow" and take more risks in the show's new season. —Page 24

CONTENTS

Buzz	45
Business/Economy	36
Canada/Cover	12
Editorial	2
Fires	37
Fotheringham	50
Letters	4
MacLeod	11
Newman	40
Obituary	42
Passages	4
People	34
Religion	31
Sports	46
Theatre	34
World	25

Populating Canada

We are told that Canada faces the chilling prospect of a rapidly declining and aging population and that there are going to be fewer young people to do the productive labor to pay the social-support costs for the aging. We are also told that the solution is increased immigration to provide a younger labor force. When we examine the problem, increased immigration is not the answer. At the present time we have 3.5 per cent of our workforce not working, with a great prospect of hiring young workers or those being replaced by high technology. The solution is to totally and peacefully employ all our labor and resources.

—ROBERT SPENGLER,
Nassau, B.C.

I was damaged at your reference to Mackenzie King's remarks advocating increased immigration. This is not 1947. How large a population do you feel Canada should have? We must strive for sustainability, not growth. As our population ages, our productivity must not decline if we use technology wisely and not degrade our environment to the point where it will no longer support us. At some point we must decide upon an optimum population for our country and then adjust our immigration policies to maintain it. Refugees should be welcomed first, before other immigrants, for their need is greatest.

—KEVIN GOODWIN
Kimberley, B.C.

I was addressed to read that Martin Weisfeld of McGill University said, in



Newborns: 'the fertility strategy'

"Facing a future with fewer people" (Cover, Aug. 20). "The fertility strategy is ingenious, mainly as a result of the women's movement and the transformation of our society as a result of that." No doubt women striving for a secure future and meaningful existence have contributed to Canada's declining birthrate. I wonder, however, why our government has not figured out that proper child-care facilities, adequate pension plans and improved parenting lessons would have a beneficial effect on our country's population growth and future stability. A lack of security, forethought, common sense and creative thinking and planning can go a long way. Please, not another glib trip to Vietnam.

—HELEN FORDEN,
Waukegan

Dr. Foth and MacLeod

When Allan Fotheringham strays far away from the humane field of slithering and political pseudoscience to wax lyrical about "his failed" retreat ("The wisdom of man's mortality," Sept. 7), the good doctor disappoints and betrays. Betray your sceptic, Doctor, and get back to serving up your political pills in Ottawa. That's why we pay you.

—DILL MORTIS,
Toronto

Every time I read Stewart MacLeod in *Maclean's*, I wish he appeared every week. His articles are honest and inspiring but always elegant and enlightening.

—WILLIAM R. TAYLOR,
Ottawa

Letters are edited and may be condensed. Writers should supply some address and telephone number. Mail correspondence to: Letters to the Editor, *Maclean's*, Maclean House, 777 Bay St., Toronto, Ont. M5W 1A7.

PASSAGES

DIED Ottawa-born actor Lorne Greene, 72, of cardiac arrest in a Santa Monica, Calif., hospital (page 48).

MURDERED Jamaican reggae star Peter Tosh, 42, by unknown assailants who shot the musician during a robbery at his Kingston, Jamaica, home. In 1983 Tosh was a cofounder, along with Bob Marley, of the reggae group The Wailers. His biggest North American hit was a duet with Mick Jagger of *The Rolling Stones*, (*The Ghetto Walk*) *Don't Look Back*.

DIED Award-winning Canadian humorist Paul Hober, 66, inventor of the mythical poet Sarah Flinke, the so-called "hottest soprano of Saskatchewan," is hospitalized, near his home in Carleton Place. A former chemistry professor at the University of Manitoba, Hober developed his childhood hobby of writing what he called "good bad verse" into *Sarah Flinke* in 1967 and won the Stephen Leacock medal for humor the following year.

DIED President Marjorie Boyce, 80, first director of the women's bureau of the federal department of labor, after a seizure in hospital in Massachusetts. Out there in St. Thomas, Ore., the former teacher was a vigorous crusader for women's right to work.

DIED Jazz clarinetist and band leader Woody Herman, 74, with lung disease and congestive heart failure, an corpse in his Hollywood Hills home. His daughter, Dagrid Herman Bone, disclosed last week that the 1940s pop star, whose hits included *Celebration* and *Woodchopper's Ball*, filed bankruptcy and written because of unpaid taxes and fees. As reports of Herman's plight spread, fans and former colleagues promptly offered support.

DIED Hollywood TV producer Quinn Martin, 65, of a heart attack at his Rancho Santa Fe, Calif., home. His company turned out more than 2,000 hours of programming, most of them action-adventure series, including *The Streets of San Francisco*, *Gunsmoke* and *The Outbackers*.

DIED Retired British journalist and broadcasting executive Sir William Haley, 86, at his home on the English Channel island of Jersey. Haley began his spectacular career as a junior reporter on the *Jersey Morning News*. Later he was director general of the British Broadcasting Corp., editor of *The Times*, chairman of Times Newspapers Ltd. and editor-in-chief of the U.S.-owned *Encyclopaedia Britannica* until he retired in 1969.

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A young and rising star

The credited, it appeared to be routine government business. But the announcement late last month by Minister of State for Youth Jean Charest that a federal government training institute would be established in his home riding of Sherbrooke, Que., was the latest indication of Charest's growing influence and prestige in an often-troubled Conservative cabinet. In a time of fiscal restraint, Charest had won \$52 million in new spending and 100 permanent government jobs for his riding. And in establishing the Sherbrooke Institute of Cartography, he was able to claim credit for fulfilling a pledge that other Liberal MPs had been making to voters in the run for 10 years. Declared Charest, when the announcement was made: "It is a big day for Sherbrooke, and it is a big day for me."

Being named 14 months ago as the youngest cabinet minister in Canadian history, Charest, a lawyer who turned 30 last June, has avoided the problems that many of his older—and more experienced—colleagues have en-

countered. He is still regarded as a rising star by senior Tory strategists, and he is a member of important cabinet committees. The youngest minister is increasingly in demand as a speaker, not only on youth issues but also on such sensitive matters as free trade.

Charest is also being called upon to assume the higher-profile and sensitive job of spokesman for the government

and the Constitution. And Charest has carved out specific administrative responsibilities for himself in a junior ministry that operates under the aegis of the much larger employment and migration department, and which, before his appointment, had little direction and no separate budget.

When he became youth minister, Charest himself said that he needed a

"clearer mandate" than was given to Quebec MP André Champagne, who was dropped from cabinet in June, 1986, after a poor performance in the portfolio. Now, the Prime Minister has delineated his duties explicitly. Charest oversees the \$100-million Challenge '87 summer student employment program and is consulted on any other youth-related job creation programs. As well, he is charged with co-ordinating all federal government programs that have an impact on Canadian youth.

The young minister says that his own youth pains added pressure on him to perform well. But the surest sign of satisfaction in government circles with Charest's work is his appointment this summer to the powerful Treasury Board committee of cabinet. That committee screens requests for funding from all departments and all ministers, and decides which requests should proceed further up the line of command. The appointment is seen—among Tory officials and among Charest's staff—as a chance for the fresh-minister to gain experience in the inner workings of the bureaucracy.

But Charest is also increasingly being called upon to assume the higher-profile job of spokesman for the government—in the media and in a one-country schedule of speeches—on a variety of controversial issues. Said one Maloney

aide: "It's a quick study, he's a good speaker, and he looks good on camera." Those close to Charest say that he has also been helped by the ability to be tough with staff or bureaucrats when required and by a streak of fierce politeness to the party and to Prime Minister Brian Mulroney.

Still, Charest's success has exacted a price. The most serious problem pressures on his family as a result of his faster schedule and increasing responsibilities. Married to 20-year-old Michelle Doane, a special education teacher, and with a four-year-old daughter, Charest has been forced to put his family through a trying period of adjustment. Doane quit a teaching job in a Sherbrooke grade school to move to Ottawa after the 1985 election. Then, after the family had adjusted to the rigors of the new lifestyle, Charest's cabinet appointment demanded new sacrifices. Charest told *Montréal's*, "There was some frustration in having just gone through one difficult period and then having to do it all over again." He added, "In politics, every-

thing seems contrived to destroy family life rather than maintain it."

Charest also says that he is troubled by the lack of time to see his father, Claude (Dick) Charest, 64, a barrel-chested retired real estate broker, former

member of the House of Commons in 1958—but the opportunities are limited. Said one member of his staff: "It's really important to Jean that his father knows what he is doing, appears of what he is doing." For his part, Dick Charest, who was in the Sherbrooke



Charest added pressure and satisfaction in government choices

erred last month when he soon announced the opening of the cartography institute, told *Montréal's*: "Jean is a hard worker. But he knows he is not committed into politics."

Still, there appears little to prevent Charest from having a long and distinguished career in politics—if he wants it. The editor of the Sherbrooke *Avant*, Charles Barry, said that even though the Dufresne was at the bottom of the opinion polls, Charest would have little trouble getting re-elected. Said Barry: "People around here are still

proud of having the youngest-ever cabinet minister." The issue now facing Charest is how long he will want to pay the high price of success.

—MICHAEL BROWN in Sherbrooke

THE FIVE MOST POPULAR IANS OF ORIENTAL TRAVEL.



The Junkboat. Most common type of small boat in Chinese waters. Usually comes with two masts and is rigged for sailing, otherwise, like this example in Hong Kong Harbour, is propelled with the aid of large sweeping oars.



The Bullet Train. Introduced in 1964, a comfortable, high speed electric train now servicing many large Japanese cities. Reaches 240 km/h, covers 535 km between Tokyo and Osaka in three hours, eight minutes.



The Bicycle. Popular throughout the Orient for shopping, commuting or making deliveries, the bicycle has enjoyed particular success in China, shown here by these identical models parked in central Beijing.



The Elephant. Weighing about 5,000 kg and measuring up to three metres at the shoulder, a big favourite in northern Thailand for use as a ceremonial and animal. Occasionally finds its way to city streets.



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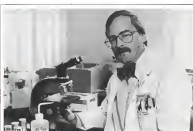


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Schlech, two in 100,000 menstruating women and other health-care providers.

FOLLOW-UP

The toxic shock puzzle

The discovery of a link between an everyday item used by women and a life-threatening disease frightened many North Americans in 1980. That is when researchers at the Atlanta-based Centers for Disease Control (CDC) discovered a mysterious correlation between the use of tampons and the occurrence of toxic shock syndrome (TSS), a rare but sometimes fatal disease typified by the rapid onset of fever, skin rashes and diarrhea. As scientists began to investigate, tampon absorbency was one of many factors implicated. Indeed, Procter & Gamble Ltd., manufacturers of the super-absorbent Rely brand, voluntarily pulled the product from stores in the fall of 1980 because many TSS victims had used it. Then, as the incidence of TSS—caused by the toxin-producing bacterium known as *Staphylococcus aureus*—lessened and women became alert to symptoms, interest and research into TSS declined. But a recent CDC study has found that the absorbency of all types of tampons could indeed be a factor in TSS. David D. Clark Brauman, a member of the Atlanta research team, "People need to know they are not using a risk."

The CDC study, published in August, involved 285 women who contracted TSS in 1983 and 1984. It concluded that the risk of TSS could increase by 37 per cent for every gram of liquid a tampon could absorb. Previous research had indicated that as many as 30 per cent of TSS victims have been teen, children and premenstrual women, in whom the bacteria, which infects the bloodstream, may

have proliferated for unknown reasons—possibly through wounds. But the study emphasized that tampon-users have a disease risk 83 times greater than non-tampon-users.

All tampon packages sold in North America already carry a warning of the link between tampons and TSS. Now, as a result of the study, the U.S. Food and Drug Administration may recommend standardizing the absorbency now denoted by labels such as "regular" and "super-plus." But in Canada, where there have been five deaths among 86 reported cases of TSS, health and welfare officials have said that they do not intend to introduce standard absorbency labels unless consumers demand them.

Lack of guidance and information about TSS clearly worries many women. The CDC report, for one, suggests only that women take such general precautions as using low-absorbency tampons and changing them often. And scientists have said that because of a decline in incidences of TSS to two in every 100,000 menstruating women—compared to an estimated 1980 peak of close to 18 per 100,000—research efforts have dwindled. Declared Dr. Walter Schlech, a *Habette* medical professor who worked on one of the initial CDC studies in 1980: "There are other health-care priorities." But as long as questions about TSS remain unanswered, many women will continue to be plagued by the possibility that a simple matter of hygiene could also be a matter of life and death.

—DAVID D. SCHUCH in Toronto

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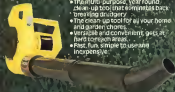
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stations. The birds have become a popular attraction for both tourists and hunters.

But wildlife experts have warned that in the same accidental way that the marshlands formed, they may eventually disappear. According to Jay Bartels, southern Alberta manager of Ducks Unlimited, a Chicago-based nonprofit agency that has monitored game birds in Canada since the 1930s, modernized irrigation technology may be doing unintended damage. Such techniques, he explained, such as plastic mulch designed to prevent seepage, are drying up the wilderness that is home not only to migrant ducks and geese but to fish, insects and vegetation that have been a part of the district for decades. He added that deliberate new manmade ponds may be the only way to maintain the area's wetlands. "If we don't come to grips with this," said Bartels, "Albertans will lose a bit of their heritage."

Ducks Unlimited has already begun trying to preserve the area's marshland. In the Brooks-area Kikino Project, for one, funded jointly by the two sides, Ducks Unlimited, canals divert unused irrigation water to 60 low-lying basins spread over 25 square miles of formerly wind-eroded land. Carpets of low, dense upland, a protein-rich reedy grass ideal for cattle grazing, spread along the wet earth and now foster rich insect food for the waterfowl. "We expect waterfowl numbers to double with water and well-established plant communities around all 60 basins," said Bartels. And to govern ducks and other birds from eating nearby crops, district officials fill up old fields in late summer with large plots of grain for the thousands of fowl that often gather on a single day before flying south. Another effective deterrent has been the use of pop guns, known to scare crows and roused aggressively in farmers' fields, which automatically fire weekly every few minutes to discourage curious fowl from sampling crops grown near the wetlands.

On a hot, dry day in July more than 300 people gathered at the massive Buzszo Dam to watch federal Agriculture Minister Jake Wine and dam master Henry Lapp christen the completed renovation, an thousands of less of water gushed through the dam's 11 new spillways. "This completely refurbished dam," Wine told the crowd, "is designed to serve you well into the next century." Added Wine "The need to preserve water and manage these resources are some of the most important agricultural issues facing our drought-prone southern Prairies." In Buzszo, Wine was clearly preaching to the converted.

—JON BOWSE in Regina



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Rebel against apartheid

Dismissed as a terrorist by South Africa's anti-terrorism agency, Oliver Tambo, leader of the rebel African National Congress (ANC), has sought for nine months to be recognised as the country's legitimate government. The government of President P.W. Botha has repeatedly accused the group, based in Lusaka, Zambia, of murder, sabotage and the use of terrorism. But in a 1989 report, the United Nations' Pretoria regime, SA, Tambo, 69, a five-year-old and disfigured Shona who has lived outside the country since 1960, has achieved an extraordinary feat. He has secured an official recognition of the ANC as the country's sole policy-making body. Secretary of State George Shultz met with Tambo in Washington. And last month Tambo paid a visit to Boris Yeltsin—Russia's first president.

But in Pretoria, to try to persuade him to end increased pressure on Botha's government and meet with its boss, mekasiwa, as known as Mosekaseke. While in Ottawa, Tambo met with a senior Canadian diplomat, Henry Macdonald.

Question: What is the likelihood of a bloodbath in South Africa over apartheid?

Tambo. What we are expecting is that in the absence of effective sanctions to complement our own struggle, there will be an escalation in the internal conflict—therefore creating conditions that could precipitate a bloodbath. But we also believe that must lead to the

*We are fighting the
apartheid system with
strikes, with boycotts,
with armed struggle—
even with our lives*

breakdowns of the apartheid system. We have always thought that before apartheid is abandoned, there would be massive violence in desperation by the regime, of a kind that we haven't seen yet. Now the duration of that conflict depends on the extent to which the international community can intervene—and how soon it can. Otherwise, this could result in untold damage to life and

Maclean's: Is the ANC, in your view, the sole legitimate representative of the South African black community?

Taxhe: Yes. The ANC is acknowledged to be leading the struggle in South Africa by everybody—its opponents also acknowledge that. But you have the United Democratic Front, the trade union movement, the church, the youth, women's leaders—all these are part of the movement against apartheid, and there are whites among them. Therefore the ANC—if over the moment for negotiations [toward a new government] came—would be an embodiment of the leadership of the democratic movement against apartheid? Or are you not so sanguine about this?

Taxhe: You have a problem there, because the Retha regime is clearly not ready for negotiations. The pressures are inadequate at this.

Turkey I don't think that the conference can do better than decide on strong measures to be taken against South Africa. The nations at the conference in 1965 felt very strongly about apartheid.

In our view, the most effective would be comprehensive sanctions, side by side with the concept of [diplomatically] isolating South Africa totally. We don't

know if that is likely to happen, but that is what we would expect.

Maclean's: Do you think Canada, which imposed economic sanctions on some South African agricultural and mineral imports in 1986, is softening its position?

Tarleton: We didn't give that impression. Mr. Mulrooney still spoke in terms of strong action against South Africa—and he sounded as if he meant something stronger than the sanctions that are now in place. If anything is going to be done in the Commonwealth, we can't look to Britain. The mantle falls on Canada, which has had a history of strong positions on such a subject.

Makoni's: How would you answer the concerns of those who are reluctant to support the ANC because it condones violence?

Swain: We are not doing anything others have not done. Americans took up arms against them. They took up arms against who practiced slavery. Other countries in southern Africa have taken up arms against racist regimes like that in Rhodesia. Prime Minister Smith. The Mozambicans took up arms against the Portuguese. This



Yusuf: 'This crime against humanity must end'

is that Western countries should give credence to this propaganda, to forget what Pretoria is. They have been saying since they came to power that anything that opposed them was Communist. **Maclean's:** What are your views on the perception that you are Communist-controlled?

Tamblyn: But we are not. There is no evidence to show that we are Communist-controlled, or even Communist-inspired. We formed in 1912 to fight for the rights of our people, to fight for political power. There is nothing about the demand for a nonracial, democratic and united South Africa that says we are Communist-controlled.

Maclean's: Are you seeking the violent overthrow of the white-minority regime in South Africa?

Farmbo we are fighting to end the apartheid system as quickly as possible by the most effective methods. Armed struggle is one of these, and we are saying that is not enough—we need international support. Nobody can come to us and say we should be nonviolent. That is where we started. We are fighting the apartheid system politically with strikes, with boycotts, with armed struggle. We are fighting it even with our lives. This strike against humanity must be ended. And we are ready to make the sacrifices that that objective demands of us. ☐

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DATELINE: GUATEMALA

Terror in a violent land

Maria was only five when soldiers burst into her family's home looking for her mother. "They grabbed her, and her hands and dragged her away like a dog," said the tiny girl, who is now nine and lives in an orphanage north of Guatemala City. Maria does not know why her mother was killed, and the whereabouts of her father are unknown. But in Guatemala, such tales of terror are commonplace. During the past three decades the Guatemalan military has conducted a brutal campaign against not only infant guerrillas but also many people advocating social change. Former president Gen. Efraín Ríos Montt admitted in 1982 that more than 100,000 Guatemalans had been killed. And almost 100,000 people in the Central American country of eight million have disappeared. Said Héctor Mielé Lizarra, a Guatemalan lawyer: "I don't think there is one single Guatemalan who has not been hit by violence, either through a relative or a close friend."

Guatemala's instability dates back to the early 1930s. Then, the president, Col. Jacobo Arbenz, attempted to implement a sweeping land reform program that would have benefited many of the landless Indian peasants who make up the majority of the population. That reform angered the small class of wealthy landowners as well as the United Fruit Company, a U.S.-owned banana producer with extensive Guatemalan land holdings. In 1954 a U.S.-sponsored military coup overthrew Arbenz—and ushered in 36 years of military-controlled governments. The army's harsh and escalating response to the leftist insurgency—army spokesmen claim that guerrillas now number about 1,500, compared with 12,000 in the early 1980s—has brought criticism from many countries, including Canada. And despite the country's nominal return to civilian government in 1986, human rights abuses have continued.

Indeed, although the military handed over administrative power to Christian Democratic President Vinicio Cerezo in January, 1986, after December elections, it has retained control over internal security—and remains the real power. And Cerezo has taken few steps to investigate labyrinthine violence by the army. For one thing, early in January, 1986, before the inauguration of the new president, the military gov-

ernment adopted a self-censorship decree making prosecution for any abuses committed during "counterinsurgency" campaigns illegal. Said one human rights lawyer: "Any investigation is irrelevant, because everyone has already agreed not to mention anyone in the army or police as being responsible."

Still, many Guatemalans say that under the new government the incidence of political killings has decreased. According to *Infoperpetua*, Centroamérica, a Guatemalan news service that keeps a count based on newspaper reports, political murders now average more than 70 a month—compared with 730 a month between March and October of 1982. But violent crime continues to be a factor in Guatemala life—is the first six months of 1987 there were almost 600 murders. Said Maria Solares, who led the tiny Democratic Socialist Party in the 1985 elections: "It is almost as if violence has become part of our culture."

At the same time, about 60,000 Guatemalans are still forced to live in 34 so-called "model villages" administered by the army. Another 500,000 are prevented to take part in civil defense patrols. Critics claim that these methods are intended to stifle the growth of opposition movements. At the tiny model village of Palen, in the country's last Triangle in the Western highlands (36 km north of Guatemala City, soldiers guard the entrance. The 200 peasants who live there are only allowed to leave to tend their fields during the day. And participation in the civil defense patrols is often a test of political reliability. Said one young man, who served four years of mandatory service with the army: "The army approaches someone and asks them to join [the patrol]. They say that it is not obligatory. But if you don't join, they kill you."

Meanwhile, Guatemalans continue to flee their country. Almost 50,000 refugees now live in camps in such countries as Mexico and Honduras. Over the past four years about 2,000 Guatemalans who qualify as refugees have settled in Canada. Indeed, the Canadian government suspended bilateral aid to Guatemala in 1981 because of human rights abuses. Said a department of external affairs report last January: "After several decades of military rule, it is distressing, but regrettably understandable, that it is taking time to achieve all fundamental improvements in the human rights situation that are necessary." Added Solares: "You have to look at democracy in Guatemala in the long term. To look at it in the short term would be absurd." But for many Guatemalans, even the distant future offers little hope.

— KATHERINE LEGER in Guatemala City



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COLUMN

A tongue in a bearded cheek

By Stewart MacLeod

Lough it may seem—it's not the first time I've been ridiculed—but for my own political universe is unfolding, the Rhinoceros Party of Canada could give us one big smiling surprise in the next federal election.

Go ahead, giggle. You might feel better. However, this is not to rag you that there is the slightest danger of the Rhinos ever getting elected. God forbid. But with the apparent disillusionment with the Tories and Grits, coupled with the fact that, on election days, Canadians are traditionally non-voters, think about the glowing opportunity awaiting a fourth party that thrives on protest. Besides, Canadian politics have become far too serious, starchy and nearly boring to need.

And now that the federal Social Credit party is dead, or thereabouts, who better than the Rhinos to cut a delightful diversion across our political pastures? If the party were able to pick up 35,000 votes in the 1984 general election, when both the Tories and Grits had speaking new leaders, imagine what they might do under the current popularity charts. "We'll be there with a full slate," declares an enthusiastic Charlie "The Junior" McKennie who, under a variety of titles, more or less runs the party from its Montreal "headquarters." He was instrumental in getting former Expos pitcher Bill "The Spaceman" Lee to run for the U.S. presidency as an American Rhinoceros—although there is no evidence it required that much extravagance.

Lee, still the only officially nominated candidate, is, by virtue of that, the current front-runner. It's something to tell the grandchildren. From Montreal, the 43-year-old head Rhino is helping his unorthodox presidential project through his three-city Fly-By-Night Consultants Ltd., which will soon be getting into the polling business—without giving the more established firms any corporate sleep.

"What we'll do is make greater use of the decimal," explains the party leader, or whatever. "Instead of interviewing 1,000 people like Decision Research does, we'll interview 10 and move the decimal." It was through the use of polls, more or less, that he discovered Canadians have more immediate concerns than the Meech Lake ac-

cord. "What mystifies most is why budgets invariably come in packages of six or 12, and the bills are in packages of eight or 12."

The phone line clicks. "The Rhinos again," he says. "I'd deny everything. What bothers me about the New Democrats is that they perpetually be about their age. There's nothing new about them, they're old. And how can anyone be old and still be a Conservative without coming and going at the same time? The trouble with the Liberals is that they put their leadership in a blind trust and only now are they beginning to collect interest. Everything in Canada has to come in twos is actually the premonition—just watch them try to get one of those 10 nuclear subs into Saskatchewan."

Get it, you, all from a tongue that is jammed tightly in a bearded cheek. And the Rhine candidates who run in the 1984 election carried the same type.

Now that the federal Social Credit is dead, who better than the Rhinos to cut a diversion across our political pastures?

of irrelevant messages to avoid newspapers in "98's" ridings in Newfoundland, during the July elections in St. John's, Ken, Frank "The Godfather" Quinlan campaigned for rubber sandals so drunks wouldn't hurt themselves and lose work. "It's a question of productivity," he said.

That same evening was behind McKennie's promised "guaranteed annual organ," which, he says, is based on a study by Washington's National Policy Research Institute about the different productivity patterns of different happy and unhappy people. "The study was done for the Democratic party, but I guess with Gary Hart out of the race they forgot about it."

Little wonder that Charlie McKennie, writer, broadcaster and sometime politician is becoming such a popular Canadian politician on the campus circuit. Who needs leaders from trade rhetoric when you can hear McKennie explain how his party converted to Marxist-Leninism—"that's Groucho and John"—to keep dangerously serious people away from the Rhinos. "I've seen what happened to Social

Credit, they came on the scene as healthy crackpots, the serious fringe gradually took over, and look at their numbers."

The Rhinos were conceived as a radical party back in 1964 by Quebec novelist, poet and philosopher Jacques Peron. His obsessive objective from the beginning was to avoid "the ultimate humiliation of being elected as a public official." It was sustained with unwavering consistency. Two years ago, on the death of Peron, McKennie called one of his periodic news conferences where, with a stained baseball cap and a bottle of beer, he announced that the Rhinos party would be "told to wait."

"Naturally, the media misquoted me and said the party was dead. They didn't seem to realize the difference between getting and dying. Anyway, I had to reemerge at this year."

He did so by giving a lecture at Queen's University, and it was the students, in a free vote, who decided this could be achieved through the "Dallas Syndrome"—Bobby Evans's death was just a dream—as opposed to the more vintage "Lauren Leopold."

When federal campaigns begin in earnest, the McKennie news conferences are invariably well attended, particularly by reporters who might otherwise have to work. Yes, the next hour will be served by breeding a seal that sheds its pelts. "That'll get Brigitte Bardot off Newfoundland's back."

He checks RC Premier William Vander Zalm in "prime Rhino, absolute genius." Then he'll look some words in the direction of "Lyle Bria, honestly John and the Big Bear of Canada." After that, he might talk about respecting the law of gravity. Above all, the party must be on guard to prevent the unthinkable. "Given the situation in Canada, where the president—that's the Rhinos—has a million pills, there's a real danger of a coup d'état."

Not much of a risk, mind you. Not even if electing one of them. But the Rhinos' total vote might well be a bit of a shocker the next time we go to the polls. In any event, we hope they stick around. Our political porosity needs the entertaining. And where are we ever going to find another leader who says, with a straight face, "Please feel free to misquote me!"

Something else McKennie is bright, and he's having fun.

Stewart MacLeod is Ottawa columnist for Thomson News Service.



THE BIG RED WAVE

CANADA/COVER

It was, as David Peterson declared, a victory "beyond my wildest dreams." Splendid in a blue suit and trademark red tie, exuberant in his joy, he looked on the cheers of his home-town crowd in London, Ont., last week. As leader of the province's first majority Liberal government since 1929, Peterson retained the Ontario premiership that he has held since 1985. But after he thanked the voters and consoled the losers, the premier had a pointed message for another audience: Prime Minister Brian Mulroney and his federal government. Peterson noted that he had asked voters for a mandate to protect Ontario's position as a free trade deal with the United States—and that he had got it. "The message has come through loud and clear tonight," he declared. "Ontario will be able to speak with a strong voice for a strong Canada. They will have to pay attention to that."

The sheer size of Peterson's victory ensured that Canadians everywhere would also pay attention. The Liberals, with 47.5 per cent of votes cast, won 96 out of 130 seats—an increase of 44. Overwhelmed, Peterson pledged to use his majority with care, adding, "We must earn the people's trust every single day." The new-grown Conservative, who governed Ontario from 1963 to 1985—a dynasty that spanned 48 years—won just 28.5 per cent of the vote, plummeting to 36 seats from 58. Leader Larry Grossman, gracious in defeat, lost his own seat and promptly announced that he would resign as soon as the Tories returned to a leadership convention. "Having lost fair and square," Grossman told supporters, "we must now turn to the task of rebuilding our great party."

Watch: The New Democrats, with 35.6 per cent of the vote, dipped to 12 seats from 23. But for the second time in the party's Ontario history the NDP became the official opposition. An ex-sultant NDP leader Bill Raitt promised to keep close watch over the huge Liberal majority. Declared Raitt: "As long as I have breath to breathe, there will be no abuse of power."

Canadians will see the national impact of Ontario's verdict this week in

Ottawa, when Prime Minister Brian Mulroney and chief trade negotiator Simon Brissman brief Peterson and the other nine premiers on the progress of the free trade talks (page 36). At the last federal-provincial meeting on trade, Peterson led the only minority government in Canada, now he has emerged as the clear victor from a campaign that focused as much on his personality as on his values. In addition to that personal triumph, he is the only First Minister with an electoral mandate for his position on free trade. As Peterson pointedly told the jubilant election-night crowd: "Trade was a big issue in this campaign. Our bottom line is there for all to see."

Deal: Ontario's bottom line consists of its broad-based critics say ambiguous—conditions. And although Peterson did not endorse the principle of free trade during the 40-day campaign, he did say that he would support a deal if the terms were met. That has been protection for the agricultural sector, maintaining the Canada-U.S. auto pact, the continued right of Canada to screen foreign investment, protection for cultural industries, the continued ability to promote regional economic development, and creation of an adequate dispute-settling mechanism. Vowing that Mulroney cannot "give away the store," Peterson declared, "We would be better off with no deal if it is not the right deal."

These conditions now constitute a challenge to Ottawa, most them—or any agreement with Washington on trade is to trouble The negotiation al-



ready face a crucial deadline. By Oct. 5, President Ronald Reagan must send the final draft of a free trade treaty to two congressional committees for 30 days of study. Peterson's conditions increase the strain of the final rounds of talks. To add to the suspense, Peterson will withhold his verdict on the final version of the draft treaty until a committee of his new cabinet ministers convenes it.

Drama: If Peterson decides to oppose the agreement, it is not clear how he could affect it. Throughout the past year the premier has slowly established fragile alliances with such provinces as Manitoba's Howard Pawley

Peterson with wife, Shelley, and children on election night: personal triumph

and Newfoundland's Brian Peckford. If Peterson translates these alliances into a coalition against free trade, he could probably doom a draft treaty.

Clash: But such an Ontario's economic stance that even if Peterson is alone in his opposition, he could still settle the agreement—if he wants. Last week the premier declared that if the proposed treaty lacks a dispute-settling mechanism, "the deal is dead." His principal secretary, Hershel Harris, noted in turn that Ontario's conditions "will send signals directly to the Americans." Senator Lloyd Bentsen,

chairman of the U.S. Senate finance committee, for one, has indicated that he wants unanimous provincial approval of any free trade deal. Harris also noted that Ontario can refuse to implement treaty provisions that affect provincial government policies, investment subsidies, wine, liquor or agricultural programs. Victory, Harris told Mulroney, "gives moral authority Peterson can say, 'I think I have some public support for this.'"

Although Peterson's tough talk

vague that he can now adopt any stance he wants when he finally views the trade pact. As a Conservative consultant declared last week, "I don't quite know the pace that he's plotting on free trade, but rhetoric aside, he has gone for a middle of the-road position, and he can come out with almost anything, post-hoc, without having contradicted himself."

Star: Peterson's political opponents also hope that the sheer size of his majority will lead to complacency and mistakes that would diminish his popularity—and damage his national prestige. Indeed, not candidates often warned during the campaign about the dangers of majority rule. As former vice-Chief Minister Ross McCollins, who was defeated by Liberal Antonio Lapaola in his Toronto riding, argued: "The whole process of reform will be over and the momentum for social changes will end."

Tough: These predictions may be wrong. First elected in 1975, Peterson spent 10 long years in opposition. He has repeatedly reassured voters that he would never abuse his new power. The premier also said it difficult to step away from his tough approach to free trade, although his conditions were vague, his language was strong. Declared Raitt: "It would be unconscionable to change his tack. I think he has a profound moral obligation."

But: Peterson's victory has national implications beyond the free trade talks. For the federal Conservatives, the strength of the premier's appeal was a disturbing reminder of their own unpopularity. As Billy Breen, once a senior aide to former Ontario premier William Davis, noted last week: "For those of us who careworn, we weren't hearing a lot of anti-Grossman stuff—we were hearing a lot of anti-Mulroney stuff. Mr. Mulroney will not sleep well tonight."

Watch: More importantly, the victory strengthens Peterson's hand in all federal-provincial negotiations. As premier of the country's most prosperous and populous province, Peterson was always counted of a respectful hearing among his fellow First Ministers. But the Liberals made a second in the 1985 election to the Conservatives—and gained power only after they signed a two-year pact with the NDP to pursue a joint legislative agenda. Without an independent mandate, Peterson's voice was subdued.

Now, with the voters' benediction, Peterson is in a strong position to insist on practical considerations for more federal money for programs providing health-care and social services. As Peterson's chief secretary, "Peterson provides a natu-

ral leadership role for the provinces in some areas. If we don't argue the case for everybody, who will?"

On the provincial front, the premier no longer needs to consult the NRC. With a majority, Peterson can implement his priorities: tough conflict-of-interest legislation, laws to cap automobile insurance rates, educational reform such as \$297 million to reduce classroom size and furnish computers, environmental programs such as \$75 million to clean up beaches, and programs to aid seniors and the disabled.

Beak Whicker or not, the election changes the government's approach to the issues, it has already altered the traditional approach to campaigning. When the Liberals turned to focus groups to test advertising concepts, they realized that the voters did not single out a particular Peterson quality they simply liked him. That led to the discovery that voters like to hear their politicians. As a senior Liberal told Maclean's: "They just kept telling us, 'He makes me feel good, he makes me feel comfortable.'"

That "feel good" quality became a factor in the election. Evans deduced that the voters connected Peterson with the moral qualities that they wanted in a leader. "This is where the election is, subconsciously, it won or lost," he said. "Peterson represents a mixture of values that people feel very in tune with." Aware of that subtle alchemy, Grossman observed two weeks ago that Peterson and former Tory premier William Davis were cut from the same mould—and out of date.



Tory insider Grossman with father, Alton (right), with, Carleton professor

Declared Grossman: "That competent, confident style of management is not what is needed. Now we need someone with some courage and some new ideas." These extraordinary remarks, in turn, provoked a rebuttal from another former Conservative premier, Frank Miller, who told The Toronto Star on election day that Ontario voters "like to like leaders who show a

streak of decency and civility." Miller pointedly added that both Peterson and Davis displayed those attributes.

Aware of the power of personality, the Liberals focused on Peterson. All their campaign advertisements featured him. The traditional leader's tour simply put him in touch with an adoring public. Peterson relied on his sleeves, held out his hand and valed into cheering crowds across the province. He played games at a country fair in Milton, walked on a bicycle built for two in Ottawa and presided over his trademark tea at an auto-hall student in Northern Ontario. Angus Reid, the president of Angus Reid Associates Inc., told Maclean's that Peterson benefited from the voters' desire for a leader who appeared to embody the values of openness, trust and honesty. Added Reid: "Canadians like to feel optimistic and idealistic about government. Mr. Peterson was able to touch that feeling."

Slapped: The result was a coronation. The Liberal pollsters, Goldfarb Consultants, conducted random samples of 380 to 500 voters every evening between Aug. 8 and election night. The results were staggering: Despite 40 days of campaigning and approximately \$107 million in spending, support for the three parties barely wavered throughout the entire campaign. Liberal support did not budge, the New Democrats dropped one or two percentage points, the Conservatives increased a point or two. Evans, displaying a



NOP leader Rex with wife, Arlene; results in opposition to their trade



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graph of three parallel lines representing the parties' support through the campaign. "I have never seen anything like it."

Liberals speculated that the voters did not waver because Peterson made so major mistakes. Aside from a stonking and stuttering performance in a televised debate on Aug. 17, the premier seemed doggedly in his ways, instead of those raised by his opponents. He also refused to lose his legendary temper. At a family picnic in London, he told a heckler "You are welcome here. You have the freedom to express your opinion." When members of the Alliance for the Preservation of English in Canada confronted him in Eastern Ontario, he happily greeted them in French. As a senior Liberal told Maclean's: "The story of this campaign is David Peterson's discipline. They tried to bait him and bait him and bait him. We decided that we were not going to fight on their turf."

Tough. That strategy failed. Grossman, a bright and aggressive lawyer who waged a tough, issue-oriented campaign. But that approach lost as many votes as it gained. Grossman hotly defended the principle of free trade—to the dismay of agricultural workers (he traditionally they rural ridings who feared for their jobs). He vowed to cut taxes and to balance the province's budget—but he promised to spend at least \$5 billion over five years. Grossman also vowed that he would never support official bilingualism for Ontario—to the horror of Conservative candidates in heavily francophone ridings. Analysts suggest that at least two Conservative wins, James Gordon in Sudbury and Louis Charbon in Cornwall, lost their seats because of that stand.

The style of the campaign was equally controversial. In a Goldfarb Consultants poll conducted in early August, 65 per cent of respondents said that they were "not impressed at

all" with the Tory leader Don Cousens was exasperated, the Conservatives were hesitant to engage him in the voters. At the same time, they were unable to assemble large partisan crowds. So Grossman delivered his policy stands to small groups of Tory faithful. Meanwhile, once-efficient

government-run automobile insurance scheme failed, the NDP thought that it would gain seats because both the federal and provincial parties were at an all-time high in opinion polls. Federal leader Ed Broadbent turned sideways, appeared in television and radio advertisements and delivered a forceful address to a Toronto Labor Day rally.

The election results destroyed those dreams. The NDP lost two valuable veterans, Toronto's McClellan and Ottawa's Evelyn Giganteau. But we lost one Toronto seat by a mere 347 votes after a neck-and-neck fight with Liberal Alan Tonks. Still, when asked how he could conduct an effective campaign with only 20 hours, he retorted: "Just watch me."

Women. In the meantime, the focus is on Peterson. Over the next two weeks the premier must select a new cabinet, cutting as many as 20 seats from 85 hopefuls. The cabinet will likely contain the highest proportion of women in Ontario's history. The Liberals elected 12 women—including Toronto's former Civic Works director and English Channel swimmer Cindy Nicholas. Peterson will also shuffle the province's civil service. Then the legislature will meet in November for the traditional speech from the throne.

After last week's triumph Peterson attempted to change expectations—and manage fears. He predicted that voters will never "see a government reign for 42 years again." He warned that "we will make mistakes, but we will be judged on how we handle them." The premier's carefully worded remark slipped only once when a television interviewer asked how he felt. "It's wonderful," he said. "Nobody has been more lucky or more blessed than I." It is a sentiment that he may recall vividly as he is drawn into the final months of the debate over free trade.

—MARY JANEAN and STEPHEN ANDREWS
in Toronto with MICHAEL TONKS and
MARC BLANCH in OTTAWA



Hoek (left) with storekeeper; (right) Nicholas cabinet prospects



NICHOLAS: PHILIP J. HARRIS

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David Adam, Shelley and Benjamin Peterson watching election returns: 'don't ever judge your life by a poll'

BUILDING A REMARKABLE IMAGE

COVER

At times it seemed like a pep rally in the sunlit outdoor garden of the Villa Colomba, a Toronto senior citizens' home, elderly men and women in wheelchairs formed a row to greet Ontario Premier David Peterson. Italian meals played in the background. Themed and smiling, Peterson began moving down the row, shaking hands—and many of the residents cried tears of happiness. Giovanni Rodaro, 82, greeted the 43-year-old premier with a handmade red ceramic vase to satiate and told the Liberal leader that he would count on her vote. Later, when Rodaro was asked if he was impressed by the Liberal government's achievements over the past two years, she simply said "I will vote for David Peterson because he's such a nice guy."

Beside: Last week's election victory confirmed Peterson's phenomenal popularity. Observers attribute his success as much to his smooth personal style as to his minority government's record. During the campaign, Liberal strategists emphasized on their leader's magnetism, drawing large crowds

across the province. On one occasion, traffic was tied up along Toronto's busy St. Clair Avenue when crowds following Peterson spilled onto the road. Said campaign co-chairman David MacNaughton midway through the six-week vote: "The fact of the matter is that Peterson is our strongest asset, and this campaign is about him."

Pugly: The emergence of David Robert Peterson as a political star has been nothing short of remarkable in his years as Ontario opposition leader, before the demise of the province's Conservative dynasty in 1985, when dismissed him as blase and superficial. "I've been called ugly, pugly and unattractive," recalls the 40-dot, two-tooth Peterson. "Proven success or failure is a very fitting thing."

Now, opponents say that Peterson has become a media darling. In a gushing profile in *Saturday Night* last June, the ultra-laid-back premier was dubbed as "beautiful." The image is enhanced by his attractive family: three children (Benjamin, 10, Chloe, 8, and Adam, 5), and his actress wife, Shelley, the first working spouse of an Ontario premier.

Peterson, a *self-made* businessman and lawyer from London, Ont., married his wife of 13 years within 24 months of leaving her over lunch in 1979. The daughter of Donald Matthews, a London businessman and former president of the federal Progressive Conservative party, Shelley, 38, did not campaign extensively in this election. She was performing in a CBC-TV comedy series, *Not My Department*, a spoof on the Ottawa bureaucracy in which she plays an officious assistant deputy minister.

Safe Politics: Life has not cost Peterson as much as he led to Peterson. After graduating from the University of Toronto's law school in 1967, he spent six years working in the family electronics company, C.M. Peterson Co. Ltd., before abruptly plunging into politics. Within months of being elected to the Ontario legislature in 1975 from the riding of London Centre, Peterson ran for the party's leadership, losing to playwright Stuart Smith. By the time the leadership came open again in 1982, a more seasoned Peterson handily defeated four challengers, among them federal ex-Sheila Copps, then an MP from Hamilton. But

the Liberals were dealt a hard blow in 1984, when four members of the provincial caucus, including Copps, left to run in the federal election.

Peterson has described that time as "the worst part of my life." In an interview with *Maclean's*, he recalled that while Shelley was acting in a small-town play, "I was looking after kids, changing diapers, making goddamn chicken soup on the stove while someone was plotting to see they were quitting." But Peterson, a college boater who still paps six kilometers a day, is more philosophical about the experience now. "The tough times are the best test of character—how you fight back."

Image: In 1982 Peterson gave his staff copies of a biography of Peter Laughlin that documented how the Alberta Tory leader reorganized his party and defeated a 30-year-old Social Credit dynasty. Said Peterson's press secretary, George Hurlston: "He told us, 'This is what we are going to do'—and we believed him."

But the greatest point in Peterson's recovery was the surprise resignation of Conservative premier William Davis on Oct. 8, 1984. During the next six months

his advisers drove a program of progressive policies. Meanwhile, Peterson worked with media consultant Gabe Agor to polish his image. He lost 20 lb., shed his thick-rimmed glasses for contact lenses and improved his television style. Said Hurlston: "It was a combination of Shelley not loving his hair, shaving contacts and being convinced that he should leave his corruptions at home." Then, Agor suggested that Peterson make red ties his personal emblem: the new color wore more than 70. By late 1985 he began campaigning against then-premier Frank Miller. In March, 1986, voters had begun to notice.

Peterson's colleagues noted that his personal transformation was less important than how he has changed the way Ontario is governed. To symbolize the change, Peterson hosted a reception in his office and invited schoolchildren to meet his cabinet. On one occasion he shocked a censoring meeting by showing up in his jogging suit. Peterson has also proven he is politically astute. During the toughest battle of his career, a 25-day doctors' strike in the summer of



Peter and Marie Peterson (below) in 1982: a political star's roots.

1988, he attended a fund-raising party at the home of high-school friend Ted McGrath. When a group of 56 angry doctors pelted McGrath's front lawn, Peterson coolly carried a tray of soft drinks out to the demonstrators.

Access: Peterson can be tough—his critics say sometimes—when with close associates. He fired his 1986 campaign



manager, Ross McGregor, when journalists uncovered a letter that McGregor had sent out to potential clients of his consulting firm, boasting that he had special access to the premier. And despite his charm, the premier is also prone to making insensitive remarks. Even Liberals were stunned last spring when Peterson "chanted" as opponents MP during a debate over rent con-

trols—suggesting that the MP was having marital problems by asking his whether he had been thrown out of his house.

Roots: However they are deployed, Peterson's political skills have long roots. In 1953 his father Clarence (Pete), a second-generation Norwegian salesman living in Saskatchewan, signed the Regina Manifesto, the document that defined the goals of the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation (CCF), the forerunner of the NDP. But Peterson credits his mother, Marie, a retired schoolteacher, with teaching him the essential rules of politics: "not to make a decision you can't live with." Later, the couple built a million-dollar electronics company after settling in London in 1966, but, said Clarence: "I never lost sight of our socialist roots."

All three Peterson sons—James, 46, a Bay Street lawyer and former deputy MP from Toronto, David, 40, who owns an import company—were exposed to politics at an early age. David began driving a car at age 7 during his father's campaign for London City Council. Said Clarence, 74: "The children were subjected to politics at the dinner table and still are."

Peterson still cherishes his family time. He spends virtually every weekend at his stone farmhouse in London, playing baseball and soccer, sitting there and reading his newspaper. According to Shelley's sister, Debbie Ward, also co-chairman of the Liberal campaign, the Petersons can be found wearing their sweatshirts and jeans and making dinner as the barbeque "A gourmet dinner is when the barbeque gets a burn." Nash said Peterson's security allows the couple to hike a rocky trail near a second house in Toronto's posh Forest Hill. Peterson and his wife have a guest at least one of them must be home six nights a week to take in the children.

Peterson says that his devotion to his family is one reason he has been able to prime minister. For now Peterson is enjoying his success and taking nothing for granted. "Don't ever judge your life by a poll or an election," he said. "The only real judge is history."

—SHERI ARKINHEAD in Toronto

After two years as a governing minority, the Ontario Liberal party's electoral headbush will give David Peterson some short-term political benefits. But as the premier acknowledged last week in an interview with Maclean's Staff Writer Sherry Aikema, his core majority will also pose some new problems.

Maclean's: Now that you have a majority government, what issues do you plan to draw from the federal Tories?

Peterson: If you want a quick answer on how to govern, just don't do what they have done. There will be problems, no question—different from those we faced as a minority government, but no worse. One problem is the high expectations we've set. Another will be how to use all the talent that will be useless. That's what I call a smart headache.

Maclean's: What will your policy priorities be now?

Peterson: We've attacked higher-visibility problems already. Now we want to attack long-term things that are more important, such as the health care system and education. It doesn't sound revolutionary, but those are major shifts I want to be a pioneer as the environment. I want to make long-term incremental changes.

Maclean's: Do you agree with the federal Liberal position that the Charter of Rights and Freedoms will prevent our Quebec's distinct-society clause in the Meech Lake accord of a confident union?

Peterson: I don't think there is a problem vis-à-vis Quebec as a distinct society. They've got their position. I've got mine, just as they don't feel bound by mine. Military books are filled with provincial and federal parties that disagree.

Maclean's: Would you consider changing the accord?

Peterson: If there is a horrible problem, if we've diminished women's rights, for example, then yes, but I don't think we have done that.

Maclean's: Do you fear an elected Senate?

Peterson: I've got some other ideas on the Senate. We need Senate reform—

'I'M NOT A POLITICAL ANIMAL'

COVER



Peterson: 'I want to make long-term incremental changes.'

as it is currently constituted, it isn't a hell of a lot of use. It could be forged into a creative body to bring more national unity. It's a different approach than the elected Senate. Half of the appointments would be made by the federal government and half by the provinces, with an allowance for minority representation.

Maclean's: Do you still support a free trade deal with the United States?

Peterson: You cannot answer that question in the abstract. I favor more trade, everybody does. The question is, do I support the deal coming forward? I don't know. Not without conditions: do not receive tariffing benefits and wipe out farm communities, don't leave the Auto Pact an empty shell, maintain our right to screen foreign investments, protect cultural industries, and ensure our capacity as a nation to deal with regional economic development.

Maclean's: Some people might call that bargaining is bad faith.

Peterson: I just think it's frightfully naive that we sit here and give, give, give. What are they going to do? My other worry is that if we gear our economic policy to the United States, we are looking for our ruin in a country that's got a delinquent international market. We've got to figure out our place in the globe, not just the continent. The whole discussion has limited our national rights. How do we widen our market globally? We are doing that in Ontario in research and development and science and technology. It's not picking winners and losers, it's picking areas of emphasis.

Maclean's: Are you more skeptical about reaching a deal?

Peterson: I've always been skeptical. I had a choice and could have said nothing at the beginning. But if you're governing, you have a responsibility. The error is as the people preparing a deal. The whole discussion has been clouded in a defensive atmosphere, as though these big boys are going to beat us up, so let's just volunteer. Protectionism is real and unfair, but you never know how long-term anything is. I'm very supportive of what [Quebecers]

Premier René Lévesque said on the point. We are getting whacked, but you don't rewrite history because of a temporary problem.

Maclean's: Are you uncomfortable that Ontario is smaller than ever when other regions are thriving?

Peterson: This is cynical. For a long time and that is the status that everyone has together in that everybody hates Ontario, and what keeps Ontario together is that everybody hates Toronto, and what keeps Toronto together is that everybody hates Bay Street.

Maclean's: Can you guarantee Ontario voters that you will honor your free-trade mandate and not run federally?

Peterson: I'm not interested in running federally. I chose this and I'm happy. I don't want to be the Prime Minister. I took over this party when it was decimated and rebuilt it and have made a difference, and I don't want to do it again. I don't believe I'm the only guy who can do it. I've had that challenge. I'm not a political animal. ☺



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Strange and contradictory testimony

It was, to say the least, a bizarre performance. Roy Newmark Ebary had been summoned before a royal commission in Sydney, N.S., to tell what he knew about the killing of a

young black man, Randolph Seale, in a Sydney park 16 years ago. In a case that has come to symbolize some of the failings of the Canadian justice system, Seale's companion, Miriam Indira Donald Marshall, was wrongfully convicted of the crime and spent 11 years in prison. After Marshall was exonerated in 1983, resurgence settled on Ebary. Ebary, 74, served one year in jail for Seale's killing after being convicted of manslaughter in 1985. But during two days of erratic testimony last week, the white-haired former psychiatric patient denied killing Seale. At one point, Ebary claimed that God had spoken to him. At another, he startled Marshall's lawyer, Clayton Ruby, by first challenging him to a duel and then appearing to flirt with him. Said Ebary: "Put your shoes under my bed and you'll achieve immortality."

Ebary's antics often provoked laughter from the crowd of 180 that packed a Sydney church basement to watch the proceedings. But the three inquiry commissioners made it clear that their purpose was serious. The commission's first task, said commission counsel George MacDonald, was to find out what happened on the early May night in 1971 when Seale and Marshall encountered Ebary and a companion in Sydney's Westworth Park. But their mandate is much broader than that. The commission's chairman, Alexander Hickman, chief justice of the Newfoundland Supreme Court, said its ultimate aim was "to make recommendations that will ensure that the unfortunate events surrounding Mr. Marshall will not be repeated. To do this, we must satisfy ourselves that the present state of the administration of justice in Nova Scotia is sound."

Established by the Nova Scotia government after years of public pressure, Hickman's inquiry is only the latest in a long series of attempts to resolve the tangled Marshall case. Said MacDonald: "It is our hope that

this is the last time this matter has to be investigated."

Unraveling the mystery of Seale's murder will be difficult. The stories of the principal players are wildly con-

tradictory. He told police that Ebary had killed Seale after Seale and Marshall approached the pair in the park and demanded money. Despite this new evidence, it took two senior magistrates and an order from the federal minister of justice to secure a new trial for Marshall.

Ebary's testimony last week did little to solve the puzzle. He told the commission that, although he had taken a swipe at Marshall and Seale with a knife, he did not seriously wound either of them. But MacDonald challenged that story. He played a video tape made in 1984 by a friend of Ebary's daughter, which showed Ebary re-enacting the murder. In it, Ebary kills Seale with a knife thrust to the abdomen. Ebary dismissed the tape as "plagiarism." Later in the week, however, MacDonald contradicted his companion. "I know who killed Randy Seale," he said. "Roy Ebary."

The commission intends to call at least 40 more witnesses during the first phase of its inquiry. The second phase is expected to start in Halifax by late November. The commis-



Ebary appearing last week; Marshall (below) hanged case

sioners will investigate a number of delicate questions. Among them, did racism play a role in Marshall's original arrest and conviction? And will pressure the teenage witnesses into lying about the case? The authorities will hold evidence that might have prevented Marshall's conviction? And should there be new guidelines for the presentation of new evidence after a conviction?



Several groups are represented at the inquiry, which will cost an estimated \$2.5 million. They include the Black United Front and the Union of Nova Scotia Indians. But Marshall herself is scheduled to testify tentatively, but not attend last week's hearings. Friends said that the shy Miriam Indira prefers to avoid the public scrutiny that he has experienced since the case gained national attention in 1980. For Marshall, who turned 24 this month, the Hickman inquiry may be the final chance to clear his name once and for all and put his lost years behind him.

—MARCUS GEE with PETER KARANAGH in Sydney

Conscience over duty

For the past 18 years police Const David Parker has patrolled the streets of Toronto. His supervisors have called his work outstanding, and in 1985 Parker, 35, received an official commendation after helping a woman and child from a burning building. But in April the sub-police father of five refused to continue guarding an abortion clinic operated by Dr. Henry Morgentaler, the target of frequent demonstrations by pro-life activists. Parker—an Anglican who is converting to Roman Catholicism and who is a strong opponent of abortion—objected to what he called the "unacceptable crime" being carried out in the clinic. That refusal last week led to Parker's appearance before a police tribunal on charges of disobeying a lawful order. Declared the nonpartisan arbitrator: "God's law is primary—always has and always will be."

Parker's moral convictions have won him international attention, including a handwritten five-page letter of support this month from Mother Teresa, the Calcutta-based nun. But police department officials claim that his actions were a breach of discipline. During the two-day hearing, Staff Insp. John Addison, acting as prosecutor, said that chaos would result if every police officer checked his conscience before obeying an order. Anti-abortion groups supported Parker, but many other officers backed the police department. Lawyer Jeffrey Hume, a member of the Ontario Law Union, said that a police officer should not be allowed to put religious beliefs ahead of official duties. "If God is speaking to him as a policeman," said Hume, "then perhaps God should guide him toward a different line of work."

The tribunal recommenced on Nov. 19, when presiding Sgt. Bernard Nadine will receive submissions from Addison and Toronto lawyer Harry Black, who is representing Parker. "This tribunal made him guilty under the Ontario Police Act, Parker could be reprimanded, demoted—or fired. His wife, Anne, a devout Catholic, said that her husband might drive a taxi if he is dismissed from the force. Whatever the outcome, the inevitable result is that he has no illusions about future promotion. Staff Parker 'I know beyond the shadow of a doubt that I'll be making no advancement within the force.'"

—CINDA BARRETT in Toronto



Howe and Clark meeting near Ottawa last week, with behind military assistance

Clark's compromise offer

It was a powerful reminder of South Africa's agony. On the steps of Ottawa's Parliament buildings last week, anti-apartheid activist Anne Mitchell handed a photograph of a slain black woman to External Affairs Minister Joe Clark. Along with it he received a 1,000-some petition asking Clark to help secure the woman's release from the death row of a Pretoria prison. Theresa Ramakhoana, 26, was sentenced to death in December, 1985, after being convicted of taking part in the killing of a black community councillor during a protest against rent increases. Ramakhoana has denied the charge—and her mother said at the trial that police tortured her daughter by applying electric shocks to her breasts. Said Clark: "We will do what we can."

The presentation to Clark was a timely one. In the wooded seclusion of Château Montebello, a hotel 60 km east of Ottawa, Clark last week discussed the South African apartheid issue with visiting British Foreign Secretary Geoffrey Howe. Britain is opposed to imposing more economic sanctions to force the government in Pretoria to abandon its racial policies, as some Commonwealth countries wish to do. As a result, the search for new approaches to fighting apartheid is expected to dominate next month's Commonwealth conference in Vancouver. Said one British official: "Clark is struggling to make Vancouver a success without pushing sanctions and without isolating Great Britain."

To that end, Clark made several pro-

posals. Among them, Merdon's has loaned, was the establishment of a Commonwealth committee that would draft a plan of assistance for the frontier states bordering South Africa. At the same time, Canada is considering sending medical military assistance—such as people and electronic equipment—to help those countries defend vulnerable transportation routes from South African air attack. Clark also discussed the creation of a group to monitor the compliance of Western nations with sanctions that have already been imposed. And he talked about forming a second Eminent Persons Group, like the one set up by the Commonwealth in 1985 in a failed attempt to arrange an end to apartheid.

Because of Clark's initiative, opposition to economic aid to the Commonwealth countries was the Conservative government of retreating from an earlier commitment to break all ties with South Africa if it failed to end apartheid. Prime Minister Brian Mulroney decided that his government's position had changed. He added, "Our resolve is in no way diminished." But sources close to the two foreign ministers said that Mulroney did not press Howe to impose additional sanctions when they met over lunch last week. British and Canadian officials said that a consensus is developing in favor of joint efforts to strengthen the free-trade states as an alternative to further sanctions. And that could prevent a showdown in Vancouver.

—BLAIR MACKENZIE in Ottawa

Exit of the spy master

Ever since the Canadian Security Intelligence Service (CSIS) was created in 1984, critics have claimed that the counterespionage agency—carved out of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police—had failed to make the transition from police officer to intelligence gathering. Those doubts intensified as months of investigation went by. CSIS yielded an criminal charges in the June, 1986, bombing of an Air-India jet flying from Toronto to New Delhi. Then, late last week, Solicitor General James Kelsoe seemed to confirm the worst fears about CSIS, accepting the resignation of its director, Thomas (Felix) (Felix) Finn.

Only hours earlier, a civil lawyer had advised in court that the agency had used information from an unreliable informer to obtain a warrant in a case involving the shooting of an Indian cabinet minister in British Columbia. Declared Kelsoe: "There were human errors, procedures were not followed, and not all the procedures that should have been followed were in place." Indeed, Kelsoe said that the minister involved other officials at all levels of the agency—and that some of them may be disciplined. That action will be undertaken by Finn's replacement, Reid Morden, assistant secretary to the cabinet on foreign affairs and defence. Morden, 46, is a career civil servant who is widely regarded as a competent manager. He learned of his new appointment just the day before it was announced. Morden told Mankin's, "I was stunned."

To underline how seriously the government viewed the affair, Kelsoe ordered an intensive review of all ongoing warrants issued by CSIS officials—and promised that the procedures by which warrants are issued will be tightened up. A second investigation is being carried out by an independent committee headed by Gerry Oshaghtian, former chair of the Privacy Council. It was appointed after criti-

cism from the Security Intelligence Review Committee, the agency's civilian watchdog.

Kelsoe refused to say whether the errors that CSIS officials made in obtaining the warrant might jeopardize the trial of the nine men accused of conspiring to assassinate Indian minister Mahatma Singh Sidhu.

In May, 1986, he also refused to speculate on whether the ongoing investigation into the Air-India bombing would be affected. Said Kelsoe: "The investigation is very, very active."

While not blowing the director specifically, Kelsoe said that Finn was responsible for the overall management of CSIS. Finn's dismissal, and his appointment as special adviser to Kelsoe, was announced by the Prime Minister's Office as part of a shuffle of five senior mandarins. One key change involved Gordon Fawcett, head of the Canadian Human Rights Commission, who is to become chairman of the proposed new federal investigation and Refugee Board. Maxwell Yalden, Canadian ambassador to Belgium, will replace Fawcett.

Finn's departure was announced only hours after John Selm, a civil lawyer, told a Federal Court hearing in Ottawa that "extensive and serious errors" were made in an application for a 1986 warrant to tap the telephone of Harjit Singh Arora of Surrey, B.C. Arora and eight others are charged with conspiring to assassinate Singh Sidhu, the Indian minister visiting Vancouver Island. That admission could undermine the Crown's case against Arora. In a similar case in Hamilton, Ont., earlier this year, five Sikhs were accused of plotting terrorist acts after prosecutors admitted that they could not substantiate a criminal warrant warrant. Whatever the outcome of the Arora affair, Morden's first priority will clearly be to restore the agency's credibility.

—BLAIR MACKENZIE in Ottawa



Finn, confirming the worst



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Standoff in the Sahara

It is called the *Assau Strip*, a barren stretch of the Sahara Desert between Chad and Libya. Both countries claim it, although it has been held by Libya for the past 14 years. Then, last month, Chad's troops launched a drive to seize the

territory, putting a military pressure on its former colony. Paris has tried to keep a low profile and avoid a direct confrontation with Libya. Indeed, French Defense Minister André Giscard mounted last week that France "was in no way involved" in the Chadian road to the

constrains him. "There's a pragmatic attitude in the White House over this one," said a senior state department source. "They see it as a good little boy suddenly getting the best of a big bad daddy." Almost this year the U.S. State has given Chad \$77 million in military aid, and U.S. sources say that it is now considering sending Stinger anti-aircraft missiles. As well, Washington has encouraged Habi to press his offensive, telling France wanted position of back-stopping a virtual revision of Libya. "The French," said a former U.S. ambassador to a North African country, "are convinced that the Chadians will overreach themselves and that France will be brought face to face in the conflict."

A dusty, desperately impoverished nation, Chad gained its independence in 1960 and has been fighting a civil war for most of the time since then. The fight has pitted Habi's forces against those of a rebel faction led by Goukouni Oueddei, who is allied with Gadhafi. France sided with the Paris-educated Habi, now 48, who came to power in a 1980 coup that was widely reported to have been supported by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency. France currently has about 1,500 troops in Chad—along with Mirage fighters, Jaguar bombers and a battery of aircraft carriers—officially to defend against Libyan attacks south of the 16th parallel.

French support clearly helped Habi gain victories earlier this year, when his motorized troops—their heads swathed in bandannas against the stinging Saharan sand—routed them through the desert, taking back territory held by the combined Libyan-rebel forces. One of these triumphs, at Ouadi Doua, in late March, netted a cache of advanced Soviet weapons, which Western intelligence officials valued at \$4.35 billion and have since been shuffling.



Soviet-made tank in hand of Soviet tank; diplomatic quid pro quo

But while Habi received a well-welcome as a hero in Paris in July, French officials said that they also warned him against involving the *Assau Strip*. Libya's claim to that 42,000-square-mile region—which is rich in uranium—in based on a 1955 treaty between France and Italy, which was then Libya's colonial ruler. The pact was signed but never ratified. Chad, on the other hand, recognizes the 1955 French-Libyan accord to be France and

Britain. Africa's two main allies there that treaty gave the *Assau* area to France. As a result, the Chadians say the land belongs to them. French officials agree, but they insisted that the issue should be settled by international negotiation.

Habi clearly favors more direct action. After overrunning the *Assau Strip* in late 1980, the Chadian military recovered what had destroyed 96 Libyan planes and 70 Soviet-made tanks, and that it had taken 322 prisoners. The base, the command and "no longer exists," the Chadians tell their own newspaper at 65 dead and 112 wounded.

The assault, combined with France's own shooting down of the Libyan plane two days later, thrust the French general into the forefront of the Chadian crisis. Pierre Habi, a French specialist on Africa, described Habi as "completely unpredictable." He added, "This is probably the first time France has landed itself with an ally in Africa that doesn't obey France." Many French analysts say that Habi was inhibited from defying France by the fact that the United States, his other major ally, supports a more aggressive Chadian campaign. "The Americans wanted Chad. If not France, it seems as if a sort of pandora leading the anti-Gadhafi crusade," said Dominique Moisi, deputy director of the French Institute of Foreign Relations, an independent think-tank. "And," added Moisi, "the Chadians certainly play France off against the United States."

Said the U.S. policy is an undignified desire to destabilize Gadhafi's government—or at least to keep his troops pinned down in battle. Washington has already sent shoulder-rocket launchers, Stinger missiles to Chad, and a Pentagon spokesman declined comment on reports that it would soon provide heavier, longer-range Stingers. According to U.S. sources, that decision may depend

on France. Pentagon officials, concerned that the sophisticated Stingers might be lost to Libya in battle, and turned over to Moscow intelligence operatives—would not order sending them to France's troops than to Chad's. If the Libyans stop up their air strikes, Washington will likely urge the French to accept the Stingers.

If the standoff continues, experts are divided in predicting what the scenario Gadhafi will do. After his troops seized the town of Assau late last month, the Libyan leader denied that he had any designs on Chadian territory. "We have enough desert, mountains and sea," said Gadhafi, "that we have absolutely no need for the desert, mountains and sea of Chad." The remarks were widely interpreted as a response to the war's growing unpopularity in Libya. An estimated 100,000 Libyans may have died in the Chadian fight this year alone, and with shrapnel air attacks driving down the Libyan standard of living, the costly war is viewed as a further cause of deprivation.



Still, just before the ceasefire, Libyan planes bombed the town of Pera Lagan in northern Chad. And despite Gadhafi's customary reserve, many analysts said that they did not expect him to abandon the battle for long. "He may be winning down some of the military activity for the time being," said Habi. "That he is stopping up his indirect war with Habi by giving him support to Chadians rebels trying to overthrow Habi's government." That can only mean more trouble for Chad and its French supporters. Urged on by their allies in Washington, the French risk slipping into diplomatic quagmire in the Sahara.

—BOB LEVIN and BECK JANDSON in Paris and WILLIAM LUTHER in Washington



Chadian soldiers: a civil war with unclear implications

Libyan base, and Prime Minister Jacques Chirac urged the two nations to stop fighting. In fact, at week's end, responding to an appeal by the Organization of African Unity (OAU), both countries agreed to a ceasefire. But Gadhafi did not withdraw his charge that France bore "direct responsibility" for Chad's "aggression"—and analysts were openly doubtful that the ceasefire would last.

Meanwhile France found itself at odds with Washington. A state department spokesman implicitly endorsed Chad's "limited offensive" against Gadhafi, but indirectly the Reagan ad-

In the shifting sands of the Saharan war, the latest round of fighting marked another stunning victory for the forces of Chad's President Habi. It also represented another major enhancement for Libyan strength. On May 10, however, Gadhafi, whose involvement has turned a two-decade-old civil war into an international conflict with enormous big-power implications.

The latest events have created a difficult situation for France. While most-

Private lives and public people

A telephone calls a sunny background re-
flects as the camera
gains along one leg,
sharpened in mid-air
the pants. The lens
travels up a shapely torso
to reveal a mass of
blond hair and a face
more familiar from
news columns than from
advertisements. With a
knowing smile, Donna
Rise—the 28-year-old
Miami model whose relationship
with former
Colorado senator Gary
Hart—has been antici-
pated from the Demo-
cratic presidential race
last May—gives into the
camera. Later, in the 15-
second televised com-
mercial for a brand of
jeans only named No
Excuses, she says
laughingly, "I make an
ass out of me. I only wear
them." Only the slight
before, Hart had broken a
four-month silence in
an attempt to revive his
own stalled political
career with a perform-
ance that might also have
been labeled "no excuses."

Appearing nervous and occasionally
wringing his hands on a special
edition of *ABC's Nightline*, Hart
offered a public apology for his "very,
very bad mistake" in associating
with Rise. Declining to answer
specific questions about their relationship,
Hart did, however, volunteer a re-
sponse to one query that
he had refused to an-
swer in the final hours
of his campaign: whether
he had ever committed
adultery. Said Hart to
Nightline host Ted
Koppel: "If the question
is in 20 years of my
marriage, including two
public separations, have
I been absolutely and
totally faithful to my
wife, I regret to say the
answer is no."

Hart's confession—in-
cluding an emotional
appeal for forgiveness to
his son and daughter—
was a reversal of his
earlier attempts to

blame his troubles on the media. He
said that he took "total responsibility"
for his actions. But as he embarked on
a national lecture tour last week—be-
ginning in Philadelphia with a speech
on U.S.-Soviet relations—he did try to
shift the spotlight from his own be-
havior to a larger issue. Claiming that
he did not plan to get back into the
presidential race, Hart admitted that

he still wanted to be "part of the de-
bate." And among the issues that he
said he intended to debate was whether
the relentless media scrutiny of politi-
cians' private lives was driving good
candidates out of public life. Added
Hart, "We simply cannot tolerate pre-
sidential candidates' privacy that they
choose not to lose."

Hart's assertion proved valid as the
1988 presidential race
was only five months
away from the first
primary in New Hamp-
shire. Since Hart's de-
parture, no clear candi-
date has emerged to
either the Democratic or
Republican parties, and
the focus has increas-
ingly been on personal
life and character. After
the Hart scandal be-
came public, *The New
York Times* sent a con-
servative letter to pro-
spective presidential
candidates, requesting
financial and medical
records. The paper also
conducted a telephone

survey asking, "How should a hypo-
thetical presidential candidate who
has not committed adultery answer
the question, 'Have you ever commit-
ted adultery?' How should a hypothet-
ical presidential candidate who has
committed adultery answer the same
question?" Said John Buckley, press
secretary for New York Republican
Rep. Jack Keefe: "We told them it was
beneath the dignity of a presidential
candidate to answer."

At least one leading Democrat has
already claimed that his decision not
to race was partly a result of wanting
to protect his family from the painful
probes of the media. New
York Gov. Mario Cuomo
Hart lashed last week
with Cuomo, whose son,
Andrew, a lawyer who risked
his father's 1986 gubernar-
tial campaign, has been
active in the media of
probing professionally—
although not illegally—
from the relationship.
But the governor's son-in-law
said that "I suspect people
won't stop being unfair to
Andrew if I remain as
governor."

Democratic Senator Ed-
ward Kennedy's early de-
cision not to enter the fray
also resulted from his con-
cerns that the media would
again focus on his private
conduct. In the past there
were frequent reports of
his high living, which partly
accounted for the break-
up of his marriage. And he
was the subject of intense
media scrutiny following
the 1983 Chappaquiddick
car accident that resulted
in the death of former
campaign aide Mary Jo
Kopchick.

Other candidates have
apparently felt it essential
to set potentially damaging
private revelations aside,
before they became public
in the media. Last year,
long before the Hart scan-
dal, political adviser Roger
Stone persuaded Keefe, a former
ball star from Buffalo, to combat
rumors circulating in Washington about
an alleged past homosexual con-
nection. Said Stone at the time "I'd rather
deal with it now than after he wins
the New Hampshire primary." And in
July, after the Hart affair, Mittie
Romney's wife, Elizabeth, Gov.
Michael Dukakis, publicly acknowl-
edged that, until five years ago, she
had suffered from a 26-year addiction
to prescription drug pills.

Another reminder of the toll that
media scrutiny can take on a politi-
cian's family life appeared last week,
the day after Hart's apology. Former
Democratic vice-presidential candidate
Geraldine Ferraro was leaving for the
third day week of her husband John
Zacarias. He is accused of trying to in-
sert a \$1-million payment from a cable
television franchise—a charge that
arose after investigations into his and
his wife's personal finances during the
last presidential campaign three years
ago. In fact, Ferraro supported Hart's
claim that the media was discouraging
good candidates. She said that if she



Here's a new corner with no excuses

had known in advance of the anguish
that press scrutiny would bring to her
family, "I think I would have said,
'Thanks, but no thanks.'"
But the strains on candidates'
families come not only from facing
their personal lives under a public
magnifying glass. U.S. government
employees also take their toll by
their sheer length and the grueling
demands of the American primary
process. According to Gary Oves,
an associate professor at Harvard's

Kennedy School of Government, the
1988 campaign will be longer than
any other in history precisely because
it is as wide open for the first time
since 1860: neither party boasts a
clear leader.

Compounding that pressure is the
fact that dramatic selection has been
moved ahead on the calendar. Within
a month of the Iowa caucuses on Feb.
8 and the New Hampshire primary a
week later—the first presidential
tests—at least 20 states will hold se-
minal caucus primaries on March 8,
dubbed Super Tuesday. By then 40
per cent of the delegates to next sum-
mer's nominating conventions will be
decided. The need for early televi-
sion campaigns to blanket so many
states in such a short time has made
the size of candidates' war chests
more important than ever. Said Lee
Atencio, campaign manager for vice-
presidential and presidential candidate
George Bush, who leads the pack
with \$30 million "this year, more
than ever before, your fund-raising
operation is as vital a part of your
campaign strategy as anything else."

Still, the focus on politicians' sexual
behavior remains the most controver-
sial, liberal interest. Nicholas
Van Hoffman, for one, said that he is
concerned that the emphasis on moral
restraint could presidentially lead to
corruption. Said Van Hoffman: "Peo-
ple being people, they are going to do
as in the wrong books. And if you're
going to watch people in the wrong
books, you open them up to tremendous
assaults of political blackmail." Set
on its editorial page last week *The
New York Times* declared: "Gary Hart
keeps missing the point... The im-
portant point is this case... is not
the privacy, nor proximity but
realism."

Indeed, Hart's attempt at a political
comeback—perhaps as an eventual
Secretary of State—had more re-
spects. Many observers expressed sym-
pathy at his claim that sexual mis-
deeds on his knee occurred because
he "dropped into my lap. I was
embarrassed, I chose not to drop her
off." Said Democratic pollster Geof-
frey Gertz: "The explanation was a
little foolish." And Stephen Hess of
Washington's Brookings Institute said
that, while the thorny question of
where to draw the line on privacy
might remain a live issue throughout
the 1988 presidential campaign, Hart
could damage his party by trying to
exist on a "Other serious candi-
dates have a choice. They have a choice
and their problems are that they're not
terribly well-known. Gary Hart is
adding static to the airwaves."

—BARRY BRONFMAN in Washington

Cuomo and wife, Multiple relentless media scrutiny of private lives

Warnings at sea

As United Nations Secretary General Javier Pérez de Cuellar embarked on a peace mission to Iran and Iraq last week, the war in the Persian Gulf intensified. Iraqi jets struck naval targets at sea. Iranian ships attacked and the Americans replied with a submarine attack on a Kuwaiti supertanker. Meanwhile, ships of the U.S. and British navies continued to escort merchant vessels through the danger zone. Maclean's correspondent Ian MacIver sailed on one of the warships, the Royal Navy frigate *Andromeda*. His report.

As the British-registered fuelled gas carrier *Andromeda* headed south-east through the Persian Gulf last week, the Iranian frigate *Saband* bore down on it, descending to know its name, cargo and ports of call. Some *Andromeda* crew members remembered the *Saband* last year: the Iranian frigate had confronted the unprepared British vessel and fired five Sea Skua missiles at it. They missed, but if even one had hit its target, the highly inflammable fuelled gas would have turned into a fireball. But last week, when the *Saband* again challenged the British tanker, it was accompanied by the Royal Navy frigate *Andromeda*, armed with SeaWolf missiles.

At one point, the *Saband* trained its main gun on the British warship, but the *Andromeda*'s captain took the action to be conventional. After a brief exchange of knowledge over the ship's radio, the Iranian frigate confined itself to trailing the navy ship to the open waters of the Gulf of Oman at a distance of a mile. The commander of the *Andromeda*, Capt. Neil Rankin, declared: "From this position, I can see all my missiles fired at *Saband*. But I have told the *Saband* to have a nice day." Added Rankin: "I am not in the business of saber rattling. We are merely exercising the right of innocent passage."

The *Andromeda* is one of three British warships currently escorting an average of 10 merchant ships a week through the Gulf. This year alone more than 800 ships have been escorted. And in the seven years since Britain began

sending permanent naval patrols to the region, no British-escorted ship has ever been stopped by the Iranians.

One reason for the safe passage record is that few British merchant ships sail north of Bahrain into the most dangerous area. British authorities keep the warships in the southern part of the Gulf, where most of Britain's merchant trading takes place. As a result, on a return trip through the Gulf last



Andromeda escorting a tanker in the Persian Gulf, challenging a from Iranian warships

week, the *Andromeda* accompanied the 325,000-ton Gibraltar-registered tanker R.T. Baker only part of the way to Kuwait, leaving the tanker unprotected for the remainder of the voyage. In contrast, U.S. warships escort American-flagged tankers all the way to Kuwait.

But Iranian warships last week intensified their activities in the southern half of the Gulf. From the *Andromeda*, two Iranian frigates could be seen patrolling the Strait of Hormuz, challenging merchant ships sailing to or from Gulf ports. One was the fast German tanker *Zohd*. As other ships in the area listened on radio, the *Zohd*'s captain argued with an Iranian warship when the captain demanded to know where its cargo originated. The German skipper said that the ship had taken on a load of oil in Kuwait, one of Iran's principal financial backers. The Iranian frigate forced the *Zohd* to stop for further

questioning, but finally allowed the ship to continue to its home port of Hamburg.

An announcement from the United States, France, Britain, Holland and Italy came over the next few weeks, the total number of foreign warships in and near the already crowded Gulf will reach 75. Those include at least six Soviet vessels, of which three are missile cruisers and two are frigates. One of them, the Soviet destroyer *Soprog*—so new that it is not yet listed in the authoritative annual *Jane's Fighting Ships*—was seen escorting a Soviet merchant vessel in the Gulf last week. OF-

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Senja: a blossoming character taking bigger risks

Readers who rely on **Zoe Cherry's** *Toronto Globe* and *Mail* columns for news of society weddings and parties will be disappointed in the new year. Cherry, 71—who started at the newspaper in 1964—is to write her final *Globe* column in December. And her departure is not altogether voluntary. Said managing editor **Geoffrey Stevens**: "We have been concerned for some time about the quality of the columns. We had to bite the bullet. It is that with great respect for her and her readers." Cherry—a freelance writer who has never been on the *Globe* staff—declined comment, saying, "I wish you would not run this story."

Toronto Symphony trumpet player **John Dowell** packed his winter coat last week for a historic trip to Canada's North. Dowell is one of a 100-to-200 musicians on a three-week 13-stop tour, with concerts in Yellowknife and Inuvik, N.W.T., and Whitehorse, Y.T. "The Canadian Odyssey," which began on Monday, marks the first time the TS has ever

visited Canada's Far North. Dowell, a 38-year-old Toronto resident, said that the highlight for him will be a Sept. 30 side trip with three other musicians to perform for the residents of Tuktoyaktuk, N.W.T., 125 km north of Inuvik. Said Dowell, 61: "Even getting there is going to be an experience. I've never been further north than Sudbury."

Actress **Senja Smith** says that her character on CBC TV's series *Street Legal* will "blossom" in the show's second season, which starts on Sept. 30. The Ottawa Valley native, who plays a criminal lawyer, adds that her character will take more risks this season. In the opening episode, Smith's character is sexually assaulted and then presses charges against her assailant. Said Smith, 30: "I've never done a show where I have had to be so vulnerable."

Although its Oct. 24 publication date is still a month away, the candid autobiography of Canadian Auto Workers president **Bob White** is already generating publicity. The *Detroit Free*

Press recently ran a story saying that White suggests in the book that he could have been president of the 1.5-million-member international United Auto Workers union if he had not succeeded former union president **Bogdan France** in April. Reporter **My Life on the Line**, White, 65, gives a behind-the-scenes account of the union battles that led up to the Canadian



White: outspoken

breakthrough with the Detroit-based international. "Some UAW officials question my account of the details of the bargaining with Chrysler," said the outspoken White about the 1984 negotiations that led Canadian workers to form a breakaway union. Added the labor

leader, who has a Sept. 14 strike deadline in current contract talks with Chrysler Canada: "I'm not telling a fluff story, so naturally there would be some bruised egos. If they don't agree with it, they should write their own book."

Soon after the journalist **Canada Jerome** fell in love with then-Prime Minister **Rudolph Ghasthader** in Paris in 1978, the found himself involved in the biggest international story of the time, the Iranian revolution and the U.S. hostage crisis. In her just-published book, *The Man in the Mirror*, Jerome, 35, writes about the political intrigues that followed the revolution and of her affair with Ghasthader, who became foreign minister in Ayatollah Khomeini's government in 1979. Ghasthader—a 1969 graduate of Notre Dame University in Nelson, B.C.—was executed in 1982 following his conviction for treason. Said Toronto-born Jerome of her tragic romance: "Rudolph never permitted me to report one way or the other. He used to say I was harder on him than any of the other reporters were."



Glen Quilico: making history at the Met

Canadian baritone **Glen Quilico** and his father **Louis** will make Metropolitan Opera history when they become the first father and son to sing in the same performance on the famed New York stage. The younger Quilico—who makes his Met debut in *John Mason* on Sept. 20—will be joined for the opera's Nov. 9 performance by his 62-year-old father, a Met veteran. Glen, 33, said that he credits his father with encouraging him to take up opera. Said Glen: "I used to play and sing in a pop band, but I got bored with it. I asked my father to listen to my sides, and he became my teacher."

—YVONNE COE



SMOOTH AS SILK.

Stop signs for the competition

For the past three years Canadian steel producers have regularly sent representatives to Washington for meetings with senators and congressmen. Their mission: to argue against restrictions on Canadian steel exports to the United States. So far, the lobbying has worked. Canada is the only major steel exporter not covered by a voluntary-restraint agreement that limits foreign producers to a specific share of the U.S. market. But a highly protectionist trade bill that has passed the Senate contains a number of clauses that could slash shipments of Canadian steel to the United States by 25 per cent and cost producers up to \$600 million per year. Said Canadian Steel Producers Association managing director Daniel Boromski: "We have never traded voluntarily, but Canada is mentioned specifically [in the trade bill] and is delicate."

The attack on Canadian steel is indicative of the angry mood prevailing in Congress. During the past year both the Senate and the House of Representatives have passed trade bills consisting dozens of restrictive measures aimed at Canada and other countries, and later this month a conference of senators and congressmen is expected to begin harmonizing the two bills into one piece of legislation. At the same time, the Reagan administration will have to submit a proposed free trade agreement with Canada to Congress by Oct. 4 and with the administration and Congress on a collision course, state governments are complaining the debate over free trade and protectionism. In August the governors of seven leading automobile-producing states released a statement advocating that Washington renegotiate the Canada-U.S. Auto Pact. Although administration officials want most Canadian barriers to foreign investment dismantled under a free trade agreement, 21 state governments have muscled with Congress that could be used to block foreign investment.

It is the unpersonal bills that pose

the greatest threat to Canada's export-driven economy. Last year exports to the United States exceeded \$90 billion and accounted for 38.4 per cent of the country's gross domestic product. In their current form, both bills would make it easier for U.S. industries to win trade disputes against foreign competitors by curtailing the President's power to avert economic department investigations. The bills also attempt to expand the definition of anti-export subsidies. As well, they contain exemption clauses, like the Senate's quota on Canadian steel imports, which can be used against specific industries. The most extreme measure was introduced by Missouri congressman and Democratic presidential hopeful Richard Gephardt, who wants automatic retaliation against countries that have excessive trade surpluses with the United States.

Canada's ambassador in Washington, Allan Gelfand, has been lobbying against the bills for months. Last June Gelfand wrote to Senate majority leader

Robert Byrd to warn that the Senate bill, if enacted, would undermine efforts to reform the system of international trade. University of Maryland political economist I. W. (Mac) Fowler, the author of a 1986 book on U.S. trade

The governors of the seven leading auto-producing states—Michigan, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, Kentucky and Missouri—banded professional-standard congressmen south of the border to lobby against the bill or trade issue when, in August, they

congressmen to reject any Canada U.S. free trade deal that does not include changes to the Auto Pact. Added Senator: "We see it as freeing the market rather than passing additional restrictions."

these automakers began to make use of a long-standing Canadian duty-reimbursement program, said Senators. Under that program, automakers who buy or produce parts in Canada earn reductions on the duty paid on vehicles that they export. Senators said that duty reimbursements give the Canadian provinces an unfair advantage over American states when both countries are competing for investment from Japanese automakers. He added that Japanese who wanted to buy parts from a U.S. company would be encouraged to buy from a Canadian subsidiary instead.

The duty-reimbursement program has created an intense debate on both sides of the border. Victor Lomax, president of the Automotive Parts Manufacturers' Association of Canada, said that the governors are ignoring the fact that American manufacturers have assessed an enormous \$60-billion trade surplus in parts and vehicles since the Auto Pact was negotiated. On the other hand, University of Maryland economist Paul Wonnacott, author of a book and several studies on Canada-U.S. free trade, said that duty reimbursements represent an unfair subsidy under the rules of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Said Wonnacott: "There is a feeling in the United States that you have to watch Canada like a hawk."

An even larger dispute swirls over extrajurisdictional laws enacted at the state level. Since 1893, 31 states have passed laws that give management or independent shareholders of companies based in their states the power to block hostile takeovers. Indianapolis lawyer James Brann, who helped draft



Strains in Ottawa: new American trade laws would strangle Canadian industry

politics, said that the proposed trade legislation will not correct the large U.S. trade deficit, which reached a record \$80 billion in 1986. But he added that the Democrats can still use such legislation to their advantage in the presidential election next year.

launched their campaign for a new auto pact with Canada. Here, Senator, an adviser to Michigan Gov. James Blanchard, and that the governors have been vigorously lobbying their

The North American automotive industry has changed drastically since the Auto Pact was introduced in 1965, and the governors supporting the agreement until, in March, 1986, Japanese

Storm clouds over free trade

With less than a month to go until the Oct. 5 deadline to reach a free trade accord with the United States, major public opinion surveys have found waning levels of support for the initiative. A poll conducted by Angus Reid Associates Inc. for the anti-free-trade Pro-Canada Network, found that the number of Canadians favoring an agreement has eroded to 42 per cent from 47 per cent last February, while the opposition has increased to 44 per cent from 52 per cent during the same period. But last week International Trade Minister Pat Curney countered with a Decima Research survey that found 50 per cent of

those polled between Aug. 28 and Aug. 29 in support of the proposed pact, while 44 per cent were opposed. Curney later boasted that these figures were almost unchanged from a Decima survey done three months earlier.

The confusion surrounding the level of public support for the free trade pact that began 11 months ago will likely increase following a meeting of provincial premiers in Ottawa scheduled for this week. A draft agreement that Prime Minister Brian Mulroney was to present to the gathering contained what observers close to the talks and were going back. Although an understanding had been reached on what one provincial trade representative called "many" auto-including existing tariffs—a number of critical issues remain. A major stumbling block is Canada's demand for an independent body to settle trade disputes. And last week U.S. Secretary of



Truckers at U.S.-Washington border: trade disputes

State George Shultz failed debate on that issue when he told a congressional committee that creating such a mechanism would be extremely difficult.

The stakes are high for Mulroney, who has made free trade a major priority of his government. Some critics have expressed concern that in order to

achieve an agreement, Mulroney may bargain away key Canadian interests. One provincial official said that Ottawa, "pressured by business and spooked by the trade bill, will accept almost anything." Even supporters of the talks say that because the outstanding issues are so complex, the negotiators will not meet their Oct. 5 deadline.

But Curney insisted last week that the government will not be stampeded into a deal. She told the House of Commons that the government will stick to its insistence that a blocking dispute mechanism must be in place before a pact will be signed. Curney's firm line is a bit of a point to a trade treaty that does not include an impartial and binding manner of settling disputes for both countries—it is central to our position."

—MADALENE EHRMAN in Ottawa with Allan GELFAND in Washington

Indiana's secretary-treasurer, said that the statutes protect shareholders from corporate misdeeds. "You buy companies and load them up with debt from the acquisition or break them up in some cases, the laws give existing shareholders the right to decide whether a corporate matter can vote his newly acquired shares during a takeover bid."

On two well-publicized occasions, states have passed laws when takeovers by foreigners were already in progress. In the spring of 1986 Kentucky stopped the Balmory family of Vancouver from purchasing controlling interest in Ashland Oil Inc. The state took the action after the Balmorys had bought 9.8 per cent of the Kentucky-based company and had made an offer for the rest of the shares. And late last year the Ohio legislature passed a law that blocked European financier Sir James Goldsmith from buying Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.

Kenneth Cox, director of the Ohio department of commerce, said that foreign ownership was not as much a state legislator. He added that the key issue was weighing the interests of the community and taxpayers against the interests of shareholders. Said Cox: "It all has to be a balancing act."

But officials in Canada's Trade Negotiations Office say that the laws are barriers to investment, and they have commissioned a detailed study of them for use in bargaining with the United States. One federal official, who asked not to be named, said that, although the state laws do not explicitly discriminate against foreign buyers, they do allow federal and state regulators to impede takeovers by non-American investors.

Still, as Congress prepares to reconsider the two trade bills into a final version, and the Canada-U.S. free trade talks approach a conclusion, some American observers noticed that protectionism is a fading force. As evidence, they point to U.S. exports, which rose to \$156 billion in the first six months of 1987 from \$144 billion in the same period last year. Michael Abu, an economist with the U.S.-Soviet Council on Foreign Relations, said that with exports rising, multinationals and other export-oriented companies will act as a countervailing force to offset the complaints of domestic companies hurt by imports. If the mood in the United States has indeed begun to change, it will be a welcome relief for Canadian steelmakers, auto-parts manufacturers and other industries under heavy attack in their biggest export market.

—EMERY HENSEL in Toronto with
IAN MCKEN in Washington

Corruption and scandal

At first, Yugoslav businessman Pijet Abdic was hailed as a hero in his impoverished republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina. In 1980 he helped launch a farm co-operative in the region that grew into a thriving agricultural and food-processing firm employing 13,000 people and exporting to 25 countries. His firm, Agrokosmet, was also known for its benevolence. It built roads, schools and hospitals throughout the hard-pressed region. But last week Abdic, who was also a member of the Yugoslav parliament, was arrested and

sentenced to prison for having used his company's funds to buy arms for himself. He exposed other Yugoslav companies that over an estimated \$1 billion through similar predatory means. And a number of those firms are also said to be under investigation.

Yugoslav Minister, first secretary of the Yugoslav Embassy in Ottawa, told Macdonald's that he hopes new economic planning rules that have been promulgated in the country's socialist system will improve the country's economic position. Under that system, Yugoslav politicians, bankers and business managers often sit on the same com-



Building frivolous in Yugoslavia, a socialist system weighed down by debt

pany's management team worked in the wake of what some government officials say was a crisis of irresponsible proportions. Agrokosmet, police charge, swindled 65 Yugoslav banks by raising \$680 million in green/easy notes that it used for various industrial projects but had no way of repaying.

In addition to Abdic, who was serving as Agrokosmet's financial manager, six other senior Agrokosmet officials have been arrested and charged with misconduct by a public official, and the state auditing office has demanded the arrest of another 35 officials employed by Agrokosmet and the banks that endorsed its notes.

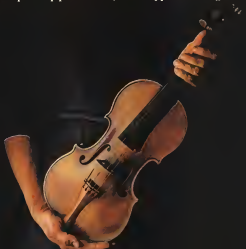
The financial scandal could not have come at a worse time for the country's beleaguered economy, which grew by four per cent in 1986. Unemployment is running at 15 per cent, and the inflation rate at the end of August was running at 118 per cent. More importantly, the ser-

vice and industrial planning boards in their respective regions of the country. They are often sympathetic and channel money into bankrupt companies.

In recent years, Hensel said, a national debate has emerged over whether improperly managed and bankrupt firms should be allowed to continue. Some experts suggest that if all bankrupt operations were closed in that case, an estimated 7,000 firms would close and 15 million people would be laid off. And the scandal may have wider implications for Yugoslavia. International Monetary Fund officials, who say that they are worried about the country's tremendous external debt, may force it to accept a tough monetary policy before agreeing to lend it more money. And that, too, could change the way the Yugoslavians do business.

—EMERY HENSEL in Toronto with
IAN MCKEN in Washington

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AIR CANADA



Aston Martin coupe: the prestigious British carmaker fell into foreign hands

Cash flow in the fast lane

In this summer's thriller movie *The Living Daylight*, British spy James Bond dashes around in a 1967 Aston Martin V8. And Peter Charles says that he pretends his 1971 Aston Martin 180 convertible is the other automobiles in his fleet. But last week Aston Martin Lagonda Ltd., the company whose automobiles are an embodiment of prestige and classic craftsmanship, because the last surviving British carmaker with an international pedigree is fast into the hands of a foreign conglomerate. In a deal that took three months to negotiate, Ford Motor Co. of Detroit acquired a 75-percent controlling stake in the suburban London firm for an estimated \$30 million.

The agreement ensures the survival of the 70-year-old motoring legend, which was struggling financially. With the acquisition, Ford joins two other American automakers that in the past 18 months have added European luxury carmakers to their stables. The European specialty firms, whose glamorous image outweighs their annual production of a few hundred cars, have had difficulty remaining financially independent. For their part, the cash-rich American firms want the engineering expertise and the loyal clientele of the small luxury carmakers. Said Ronald Platt, a spokesman for Ford's European operations: "Ford's interest in the deal was simply to add a prestige badge to its list." At the same time, the major Detroit carmakers are able to provide the capital

necessary to allow the exclusive firms to continue manufacturing specialty models in a competitive market.

A pioneer of inexpensive, mass-produced vehicles, Ford has been so the market for a prestige name for several years. With a profit of \$41 million in 1986 and \$35 million in the first half of 1987, Ford had the money to acquire a luxury operation, but its previous efforts to enter the exclusive market failed. Last year the company missed out on buying Alfa Romeo S.p.A. of Italy when the Italian government sold its controlling interest in Alfa to Fiat S.p.A.

Meanwhile, Ford's two U.S. rivals made major gains in capturing slices in the European luxury market. Detroit-based General Motors Corp. bought the specialist British sports car firm Group Lotus Inc., which also has a Formula One racing team, for \$400 million. For its part, Chrysler Corp. took over the Italian company Nuova Automobili F. Lamborghini S.p.A. of Italy, which makes 400 cars a year. As well, Chrysler already held a 55-percent stake in Maserati and is expected to increase that to a controlling interest in the early 1990s.

Aston Martin's checkered financial history contrasts with its affluent in-

gers. Lionel Martin and Robert Bamford founded the company in 1914, but it went into liquidation in 1920. That year, W.S. Benson purchased the rights to the name and developed the company's sporting reputation with a series of major race victories at Le Mans in France and Brooklands in Britain. Despite constant demand for Aston Martin cars, the company has suffered from a long series of different owners—it is all among those was a group of North American investors, led by Canadian businessman George Menden, who kept the company from insolvency from 1975 to 1980.

Now craftsmen assembled the first Aston Martin in a small London workshop, the company has turned out only 10,000 cars. It is one of the last manufacturers in the world to build cars entirely by hand, from the basic bodywork to the dashboard, and the immaculately stitched leather upholstery. The firm's 400 employees produce four to five cars a week at its plant and can take up to four months to complete one car. By comparison, Ford builds 115,000 a week worldwide for a total of six million cars and trucks last year. Aston Martin currently offers five models in the United States—including the convertible V8 Vantage and the Lagonda—which have price tags of between \$147,000 and \$220,000.

Industry analysts say that Ford's acquisition was another example of the global alliances forming between auto companies. That is the harsh reality of the highly competitive world car market. But for those who loved the lore of the Aston Martin, it represents the passing of yet another extraordinarily British tradition. Last week Kenneth Whipple, chairman of Ford Europe Inc., attempted to allay those concerns.

Said Whipple: "We intend to maintain Aston Martin's character as a British automotive vision." Given Gordon declared, "It is the waving goodbye to the family silver."

—TERESA TEMKO with PETER LEWIS in London



Whipple 'cheerier'

Road-shows toward a bonanza

By Peter C. Newman

Bay Street's version of the Big Bang has spawned an army of financial entrepreneurs anxious to cash in on the bonanza, among them a new breed of investor-education experts adept at charismatics, the sale of equity issues—as well as the shareholder struggling that follows. The most successful of these self-styled investors is Ken Barnes, a 43-year-old investor-relations consultant who, during the past two months alone, will shepherd new issues worth \$500 million through the underwriting process. Although he has himself kept uncharacteristically quiet about it, his private Toronto-based company, Barnes Investor Relations Ltd., formed only last January, has already helped market more than \$1.5 billion in new shares in Canada, the United States, Britain and Switzerland.

Some of Barnes' clients have included Southern Bell, Oxy Corp., Fort Simons Electric Ltd., Oxford Properties Canada Ltd. and the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce, as well as such smaller, emerging firms as Vancouver's Epic Data Inc. and Canadian Home Shopping Network Ltd.

The investment road-shows that Barnes organizes for his clients are based on his conviction that investment dealers know next to nothing about staging the kinds of presentations that impress institutional buyers. "What most underwriters don't understand," Barnes told me recently, "is that when a chief executive officer sits down in front of potential investors, he should not be trying to sell his company, but himself. The professional's center is to tie up a company's potential for growth and to judge management's credibility—not to lose a mind-boggling rental of the company's short-term profit projections."

Barnes, who until recently was executive producer of a Global TV show called *Shareplay's* *Business*, claims that television has so altered popular perceptions that an individual's public credibility now consists of three factors: physical appearance, confidence of expression, and what he or she actually says—is that order? He cites a decade-old *Roper Organization* survey in the United States that weighted three traits for all types of speakers appearing on television at 25 per cent for physical appearance, 25

per cent for speaking ability and the remaining seven per cent for content. Although Barnes says that there is no equivalent research for presentations by corporate execs to investor audiences, he estimates that factual content accounts for 25 per cent, speaking ability for another 25 per cent and the overall substance of the presentation for 50 per cent. "You can't use the usual sloppy, hard-to-read slides for an audience of 30ish shortighted investors

and usually took up \$500 million.

The son of a Newfoundland air traffic controller, Barnes attended Carleton University, where he studied English and became head of the students' Liberal club. After working for a while as an assistant to then-transparent minister Jack Pickersmill, he graduated international golf tournaments and eventually rose to head the Houston Group's public relations office in Montreal. Following a stint in the public affairs department of Rodolph Agapiu, Barnes opened his own investor-relations operation, with Wood Gundy Inc. as his first client. Nearly all of the major brokerage houses, including McLeod Young War Ltd., Merrill Lynch Canada Inc. and Borne Fry Ltd., now use his services.

"At the time I started in this field," Barnes said, "the only people doing a good job were such blue-chip corporations as Northern Telecom Ltd., Bell Canada and Imperial Oil Ltd., large enough to set up their own in-house programs." Apart from helping to plan their road-shows whenever they need to raise funds, Barnes provides the doses or so firms that use his investor-relations program with up-to-date briefing facts of shareholders and institutional buyers as well as suggested texts for messages to establish mutually advantageous Barnes also tracks share movements, so that if there is an abnormally high sell-off in Quebec, for example, he can recommend a corporate presentation for that province.

There is also the touchy issue of corporate relations with the business press. "The financial media will never co-operate," said Barnes. "Its job is to represent the readers' interests and not to sell shares on behalf of corporations. I work with *The Wall Street Journal* as well as the *Financial Times* of London, and I think the business press in Canada is relatively unapologetic. Most reporters don't know how to read a balance sheet or understand the significance of certain events on a company's future."

Such problems notwithstanding, Barnes says that he has found an unexpectedly warm reception whenever he has taken Canadian executives abroad. "Canada is increasingly regarded as a favorable place in which to invest," he said. "I have never known a time when the country had so much going for it." That's true of Ken Barnes as well.



Barnes: charismatics from a shepherds

tors and expect results," he said. "Our charts are easy to follow and deal directly with such salient points as expected return on investments, average invested capital ratios, expected net gains and losses."

Sometimes, Barnes' presentations work too well. When Gerry Schwartz launched his relaunching of Qwest, he was hoping to raise \$175 million. By the time the Barnesen tour that Barnes organized for him was over, he had received orders worth \$600 million



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Death of a TV patriarch

He was, by turns, a newscaster, classical actor, recording artist, and radio and television star. At the age of 24, he became known as CBC Radio's "Voice of Doom," the broadcaster who delivered Second World War news to Canadian listeners in a soothing baritone. Then, in 1964 that deep voice took Lerne Greene to the top of the pop music charts with his spoken recording of *Roses*, a novelty song about a renegade cowboy. But when he died last week at 72, of cardiac arrest in Santa Monica, Calif., the Ottawa-born Greene was still best-known as Ben Cartwright, the wise and patient patriarch on the long-running TV western, *Bonanza*. For all the professional hats he wore in his lifetime, the one that seemed to fit him best was the foreman's. He wore on the program, which ran from 1959 to 1973.

Rig and burly, the craggy-faced Greene seemed to have been born in the saddle. But his early life was spent far removed from the wide-open spaces of Bonanza's Ponderosa ranch. Born behind his father's shoe-repair shop



in Ottawa, he was the only child of Russian immigrants. He left home in 1939 to study chemical engineering at Queen's University in Kingston, Ont., but soon switched to modern languages and began attending the university's drama gold rehearsals. Then, in 1947

the young Greene won a scholarship to New York's Neighborhood Playhouse School of Theatre. When he returned to Canada as a radio newscaster, his voice suddenly seemed to be everywhere. As a 1964 issue of *Maclean's* reported, "It was as the radio, with the news, exhorting them to buy bonds, enlist, give blood, save aluminum, be brave and pray for peace."

After the war Greene founded Toronto's Academy of Radio Arts, the school that numbers actor Leslie Nielsen and Fred Doner, host of CBC TV's *Front Page Challenge*, among its graduates. He told Davis, "He gave us disinterested, no-nonsense advice, and he never talked down to us." Pursuing his dramatic career, Greene made his professional debut as Captain Akak in a CBC Radio production of *Moby Dick* and landed his first Broadway role in 1953, starring opposite Katharine Cornell in *The Prodigal Parents*. Later, he balanced Shakespearean parts at the Stratford Festival with more roles that included *Pygmalion* in 1967.

Two years later Bonanza turned Greene into a world celebrity. The show, which was seen by as many as 400 million people a week, was second only to *Gunslinger* in popularity among western fans. Viewers in more than 56 countries around the world watched as widower Ben Cartwright rode herd on

his trio of headstrong sons—Adam, Hoss, and Little Joe—played by Pernell Roberts, Dan Blocker and Michael Landon. Some analysts attributed its popularity with women to the fact that it

acted female for success, and Bonanza shows were routine westerns about what he called "routines crime-movie trappings, drifters—with no sense of belonging."



Greene in his radio days (left) with Bonanza costars: global celebrity

instated a man for every kind: wise old Ben; big, lumbering Hoss; the taciturn Adam; and cute, earnest Little Joe. But Greene himself said he believed that the father-son relationship was a guar-

Bonanza made Greene a multi-millionaire. He invested in real estate, owned a string of thoroughbred tracks at Santa Anita and Del Mar near Los Angeles in Southern California, and lived on a

colored estate in suburban Los Angeles, with his second wife, Nancy. Greene later went on to star in *Goliath*, a short-lived private-eye series (1972-74) and in the science-fiction series *Battlestar Galactica* (1978-79), in which he was once again cast as the fair-minded Commander Adama, a kind of space-age Ben Cartwright.

A man who could not ride a horse before starring in *Bonanza*, Greene became an ardent champion of wild animal preservation. He served as chairman of the American National Wildlife Foundation and hosted Lerne Greene's *New Wilderness* (1981-82) on CBC, a nature series that was his last television show. Had he lived, Greene would have starred in *Bonanza—The Next Generation*, an NBC special slated to begin production this year.

Throughout his life Greene kept strong ties to Canada, never relinquishing his citizenship. In the fall of 1986, graduation of his broadcasting school and performer, including actress Kate Reid and opera singer Maureen Forrester, gathered to honor him in Toronto. Said CBC host Davis, who attended the event, "I'm glad we had the chance to say all those nice things that we really felt about him while he was still alive."

—DANIELA YOUNG in Toronto with correspondent reports

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The Pope and the Jews

An spiritual leader of 700 million Roman Catholics, Pope John Paul II is the world's most powerful religious figure. But amidst the excitement of his 11-day North American tour, demonstrated that his position does not also afford him control over the elements.

The pontiff's Boeing 747 was halted by record high temperatures of 40°C when it landed in a hall at Miami International Airport last week. Minutes later, during an official welcome on the tarmac, President Ronald Reagan had to grab the churchman's shoulder after gusting winds blew it off his head.

On the same day, in San Antonio, Tex., gusts of up to 70 mph reduced two 15-story metal towers, constructed as backdrops for a papal mass, to a pile of twisted rubble. And a Miami open-air mass was cut short when lightning bolts threatened the safety of the Pope and 350,000 worshippers. One of the organizers of the mass warned members of the crowd not to touch the metal scaffolding, declaring over the loudspeaker system, "We do not want to send any of you home to the Lord today."

Although the weather was beyond the Vatican's control, other events last week were more significantly disappointing to many American Catholics. Unlike the mass at every stop during the Pope's 1979 U.S. tour, crowds were thin along motorcade routes and well below predicted numbers at masses. And although a meeting between the Pope and Jewish leaders in Miami apparently ended programs in healing long-standing rifts between the two faiths, U.S. Catholics seeking change within their own church found little solace in the Pope's words.

Indeed, the pontiff arrived firmly resolved to confront the divisive issue within his U.S. congregation. Talking to reporters on the flight from Rome, the Pope rejected suggestions that church doctrine should bend more to his members' wishes. Said the pontiff, "The Catholic

church is not a democratic institution. It is governed by Jesus Christ."

Polls released by *The New York Times* and *CNN* last week showed that—in the United States at least—the conservative John Paul II is at odds



John Paul II in Miami: chaos, controversy, surprise.

on a number of key issues not only with many of his followers but also with the Catholic priesthood. For one thing, of the 625 lay people interviewed, 64 per cent rejected the church's teachings against artificial birth control. But perhaps most worrisome was the poll's finding that one of every five Americans raised as a Roman Catholic now rejects the church.

Some of those concerns surfaced as

soon as the Pope arrived. On the first day of his visit, Rev. Frank J. McNulty of Roseland, N.J., who was chosen to address the Pope on behalf of the nation's 30,000 parish priests, asked the pontiff to explore the question of the necessity of celibacy in the priesthood. But the Pope obliquely turned the idea down, saying that priests do not find fulfillment in physical, psychological or material comfort.

Still, another meeting during the first stage of the papal tour was more successful. Speaking to almost 300 representatives of the U.S. Jewish community, the Pope caused controversy by defending the role of the Jewish people in World War II. War records of Pope Pius XII, who has been criticized by some historians for not speaking out against the mass killings of Jews by the Nazis, said when the pontiff accurately articulated the need for both Jewish and Palestinian homeland, he was the group over. Declared Burton Leshman, chairman of the board of the Jewish Anti-Defamation League, "This is a new beginning. There has been a new era in relations between Catholics and Jews."

In tandem with the inclement weather, oppressive security measures for the Pope—who was injured in a 1981 assassination attempt in St. Peter's Square in Rome—played a role in reducing the size of crowds last week. The diversion of traffic from major highways, combined with broadcast warnings of massive crowding, turned parts of Miami into a near ghost town on Sept. 10. As a result, when the pontiff's Mercedes-Benz "popemobile" finally did roll along the Orange Bowl parade route, only about one-quarter of the predicted crowd of 300,000 turned up.

But although the weather may improve, the balance of the Pope's U.S. tour seemed certain to face heated protest. Homeless groups in San Francisco, angered by the Pope's rejection of an invitation to stay a night for dying victims of AIDS, threatened to demonstrate. But given the Pope's hard line on the first days of the tour, it seemed unlikely that any number of demonstrations would reverse his thinking.

—JAN ALSTON in Washington with PETER KEOGHAN in Miami

News, influence and propaganda

By George Bain

TWICE, in 1970 and again in 1981, we have had public reports of news concentration of ownership in newspapers. The first was by the Special Senate Committee on the Media, led by Senator Keith Stansbury, and the second the Royal Commission on Newspapers, of which the chairman was Tom Kent, journalist, senior adviser in several ministries, and former prime minister Lester Pearson and later president of Cipe Bystas Development Corp. Both concluded that there was too much concentration, with no sign of its becoming less—and that it was bad because the choice of independent sources of information and comment that people could look to was reduced. The Davy commission recommended creation of a Press Governance Review Board, which would operate on the premise that all transactions that increase concentration of ownership are undesirable and contrary to the public interest—unless shown to be otherwise.

Nothing came of that, and nothing much of the recommendations of either body, either the commissioners—and perhaps even slight reversal of the trend since 1981 can be interpreted as the result of caution lived of fear in the hearts of media owners that a third time around they might not be so lucky. What is curious is that now, with a decision due in weeks that could produce a concentration of media influence greater than any two or three newspaper chains together, no whisper is heard of "all concentration in the news media being undesirable and contrary to the public interest."

The prospect arises from the application by the CBC for a license to operate on cable on all-news and public-affairs channel, similar to CBN in Atlantic—an application endorsed by the Canadian Broadcast Board on Broadcasting Policy, not just without evident qualms about the power it would place under one roof but with the happy thought that it "would make a good complement to the existing CBC news structure." The all-news channel would permit CBC reporters to double their on-air output for the regular service and a larger one for the all-news channel—and also provide a second outlet for such news shows as *The Journal*, *Horizon* and the fifth radio: *The Canadian Radio-Television and Telecommunications Commission (CRTC)* is to give six decisions by late July.

The question is not whether an all-news channel would be a good thing. At least for news-concentrating news and news-producing anti-concentrating, only news of what's in the past it would. But if concentrating news and opinions in too few hands in newspapers was worth worrying about, it is worth at least a thought now concerning CBC TV—especially when its competing bid for the all-news channel is being considered. Led by Edmond Levesque, aside the technical merits of the two applications, the question of concentration of control over news dissemination must be a consideration. To make the case that it is not worth worrying about, it would be necessary to argue that, whereas wicked private-enterprise profit should might be capable of doing bad things to the news out of ingrained bias or personal self-interest, the CBC never

could—or that television lacks impact and is not worth worrying about for that reason. The second argument certainly won't work out with the following on the record.

"The size and geography of this country dictate that the printed press will be almost exclusively local. . . . The national press in Canada can only be truly seen's reach—not with the following on the record.

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surge. [Television], with its microphone attention span and fast-moving images, presents an endless series of [images] rooted in time or historical context. For better or worse, it's from television that most voters get their information."—Jeffrey Simpson, *Globe and Mail* Ottawa columnist and commentator on CBC TV Sunday-night news.

The most rounded claim is the country, the 58 Canadian newspapers which includes the *Toronto Globe and Mail*, has a total circulation of about 1.1 million. The audience for *The National* alone, apart from all the CBC's cable TV and radio news shows, regularly tops 1.5 million and a commercial news roll shows two million. What, in the circumstances, could anyone, mindful of the dangers of concentration in the media, say about giving the CBC a whole new channel for daylong news and comment?

Obviously not the other proposition, cited above—that the CBC is uncorruptible? No one could swallow that where currency goes back even to 1970, when the CBC became a willing propaganda arm of the government during the so-called *Agincourt* investigation. If someone concentration of media power is a danger, it is mainly because it is being used to make effective mass propaganda—for anything. That, in more mundane circumstances, will include propaganda for the interests of the corporation itself, where growth—no less in the public sector than the private—means more projects, more vice-presidents, more department heads, more money, more equipment, more opportunities.

Therefore, it is not to be dismissed out of hand that an association exists between the government's reduction of funds to the CBC (on part of budget-cutting that was by no means complete) and the CBC's own news structure, where growth—no less in the public sector than the private—means more projects, more vice-presidents, more department heads, more money, more equipment, more opportunities.

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Two finalists worthy of the Cup

When the six-nation Canada Cup opened at the end of August, tournament organizer Alan Eagleson, the TV television rights holders at Montreal and Hamilton and hockey fans from Victoria to Windsor were clearly hoping for a Canada-Soviet Union final. Last week, after the Soviets eliminated Sweden and Team Canada struggled from behind in defeat, Soviet domination in the world's most prestigious hockey game was assured. And after the thrilling opening game in the best-of-three final, the fourth Canada Cup had already earned as historic place in the sport's history.

After the Soviet Union's dramatic 6-0 overtime victory, an emotional Team Canada captain Wayne Gretzky said: "It's not over yet. We may not have had the best talent in these tournaments in the last 15 years, but you young Canadian players have always had pride."

Indeed, the Canadians' pride and determination in the first game drove them to duplicate the one best achieved by the 1978 Team Canada in Moscow—scoring back against the Soviets after trailing by three goals. Canada opened the scoring at the Montreal Forum on Sept. 11 after just one minute and 40 seconds. But the Soviets, led by their superb top line—Vladimir Krutov, Igor Larionov and Sergei Makarov—took a 3-1 lead. And just over two minutes into the second period, Valeri Kamensky's long slap shot eluded Canada's goalie, Grant Fuhr. Behind 4-1, Canada faced a seemingly impossible task.

But Ray Bourque scored with just 42 seconds left in the period and Canada scored three straight goals in the far-sweeping third to reclaim the lead. Then, just 12 minutes later, and with less than 2½ minutes remaining, a shot from the corner of the rink by Viacheslav Davydov glanced off Gretzky's stick, hit Fuhr's stick and bounced into the Canadian net off Bourque's skate. Canada's winning streak had been matched, and a brilliant shot over Fuhr's shoulder by Aleksandr Semak in overtime ended it. Said Bourque: "We have to take the positive from this game and carry it to the next. Coming back from a three-goal deficit was really something."

It was not Canada's first remarkable comeback of the week. For 20 shocking minutes in the semifinal in Montreal Sept. 9, the Czechs appeared on the verge of sending an all-Iron Curtain finale. The previous night in Hamilton, the Soviets advanced past Sweden 4-0, and after one period the Czechs were leading Canada 3-0. But in a preview of the final, Canada scored three straight goals—in just two minutes and 38 seconds—and went on to win 5-3.

Had it not been for the superb play of Grant Fuhr—the stunner for all of

ex-Sweden semifinal. After his team lost 4-2, a better Swedish head coach Tommy Sandström complained that his entire team was exhausted. Because of poor ticket sales for games scheduled in Calgary and Ottawa, two games involving the Swedes were moved, the first to Regina, the second to Sydney, N.S. As a result, Team Sweden travelled more than 3,000 km during the tournament, more than double the distance travelled by any other team. Sandström, whose team defeated the Soviets 5-3 in their round-robin meet-



The Soviet Union's Makarov scoring on Fuhr: an honored place in the sport's history

ing, complained that the reorchestrating drained his team and helped assure the Canada-Soviet final. Said Sandström, who coached Sweden to this year's world championship: "We were all too tired. This is not a sport tournament, it is a business."

At work's end, the business at hand for Team Canada was clear. They had to defeat the Soviets in consecutive games in Hamilton so that the Cup could head coach Mike Keenan. "They are all professionals. When you have just two games left, you can ask a great deal from your players." After only one game in the final series, hockey fans could ask for nothing more.

—BIL QUINN in Montreal

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player award. And Wallace: "I don't feel any pressure. If I do it, it's because I can. We have more players contributing than any other team in the majors."

Contributions from star players have been a problem in the Jays' pursuit of the postseason. Last week Toronto relegated starter Dave Stieb—the AL's earned-run-average leader just two seasons ago—to the bullpen. Stieb was the losing pitcher in three of his past four starts. The Jays will go with four starting pitchers—Jim Clancy, Jimmy Key, John Cerreto and Mike Flanagan, recently acquired from the Baltimore Orioles. The Jays have also begun to spell Stieb. Barfield—bat .40 home runs led the major leagues in 1994—with Rick Leach in right field. Despite 27 homers by Sept. 13, Barfield's hitting has been anemic since midseason. And the Jays' executive



Bell is a leading candidate for most valuable player

vice-president, Pat Gillick: "We have a lot of guys who aren't hitting. We're pretty fortunate to be where we are."

Like the Expos, the Jays also have a most valuable player award candidate

left fielder George Bell. At weekend play bops, Bell, 27, led the American League in home runs (41) and runs batted in (127). But the current prize is just one of many subjects that the national Bell will not discuss publicly. His teammates show no such reticence in discussing Bell. And Jays catcher Bruce Walton: "He's the best right-handed batter in the league." Added backup catcher Charlie Moore, a former Milwaukee Brewer: "As an opponent, I always respected him, but I didn't care for him. But he's a lot of fun to be around when he's on your side."

The Jays will need a hot-hitting Bell—and Barfield—and the Expos Wallace's power stroke if they are to catch the Tigers and the Cardinals. Feeling the pressure of playing as a team expected to win, Walton said, "At this time of year, the tomorrow are beginning to run out." The Expos, meanwhile, were enjoying their unexpected success. And Expos shortstop Hubie Brooks, 30: "The challenge is exciting. You don't pass this way very often. There might not be another chance." But at week's end, the odds on a pair of Canadian pennants were still the best ever.

—DAN QUINN with DAN FURKE as Montreal and correspondence reports

The World Series, eh?

September is the month of major-league baseball pennant races, and large, raucous crowds are as usual, even in cities like New York and Detroit—and in recent years, Toronto—where the home teams are expected to challenge for championships. Last week the wild cheering rose at a different site—under the orange roof at Olympic Stadium in Montreal. The Expos, widely expected to be on at the race by the all-star game break in mid-July, were crushing the National League (NL) Karl's first-place St. Louis Cardinals for the third time in three days, climbing to within two games of the leaders. The foot-stomping, hand-slapping clamor started before the playing of the national anthem and continued until the games ended. And Expos third base coach Jackie Moore: "There were more than 115,000 people at the park for the three games—over 50,000 on Labor Day—and the home never stopped. The Montreal fans want to win it as much as we do."

While the Expos were surprising the experts, the Toronto Blue Jays were doing what most baseball observers had expected—continuing their first-

ties with first place in the American League's East division. The Jays began the year with the game's best outfield in George Bell, Lloyd Moseby and Jesse Barfield, its best relief tandem in Mark Eichhorn and Tom Ricketts, and its best shortstop in Tony Fernandez. They seemed capable of winning not

Before the baseball season, the odds against a Jays-Expos World Series were 1,000-to-one. Last week the odds dropped

only the division pennant but the World Series as well. For their part, the Expos started the campaign without one of the game's best players, left fielder Tim Lincecum, their spiritual leader, outfielder Andre Dawson, and their top relief pitcher, Jeff Reardon. They seemed conspicuously qualified to finish in last place. Yet at week's end, both teams were within reach of their division titles.

Before the season, the Las Vegas bookmakers' odds against a 401 World Series were 1,000-to-one. Last week, as the Expos won their 55th game in a row and their 11th in the past 14—making them and the rival New York Mets the month's hottest teams—the odds dropped to 25-to-1. And Expos owner Charles Bronfman: "This team has exceeded my greatest expectations. I never thought we'd be in a pennant race at this time of the year."

No one in Montreal is more surprised, or gratified, than third baseman Tim Wallace. Now in his seventh season with the Expos, Wallace, 30, was designated in April. Barnes was still a free agent, Dawson had signed with the Chicago Cubs and Reardon had been traded to the Minnesota Twins. Reardon Wallace: "I couldn't see how we were going to win any games. But then Tim came back, and we got pitchers Dennis Martinez and Pascual Perez, and we've been at the edge of things ever since." Inspired by Reardon's return to the team on May 1 and his usual remarkable performance—288 batting average, 41 runs batted in and 41 stolen bases—Wallace is having his best season. His .309 average, 141 runs batted in and 22 home runs place him among the leading candidates for the NL's most valuable

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THREE MEN ON A HORSE

By John Cecil Holm and George Abbott
Directed by John Horton

There are plays, once popular, that should have died with the men that spawned them. *Three Men on a Horse*, by American writers John Cecil Holm and George Abbott, is one of them. Decried off recently for an elaborate production at Toronto's Royal Alexandra Theatre, the 1985 comedy has little relevance to the 1980s. Its humor is dated, its attitude to women and Marlon is antiquated, and its psychological insights are about as deep as last summer's tea.

Ed and David Mirvish, the Royal Alexandra's owners and producers, have chosen the cruelest device as the latest vehicle for their longstanding ambition to send a production to Broadway. Last year their version of the Gilbert and Sullivan opera *The Mikado* had only moderate success when it played there. But if *Three Men on a Horse* finds New York backers, it is unlikely to do well. Indeed, the only way to enjoy the play is to put on blinkers and focus on the brilliant work of its star, Stephen Ouimette.

Twice honored as Toronto's outstanding actor of the year, Ouimette plays a self-loathing New York writer. Brown who guesses the outcome of horse races for a hobby. He picks winners with almost inhuman accuracy, but his talent finds no tangible products—until he falls into the clutches of a gang of gamblers who try to turn him into their own private gold mine.

Ouimette makes Brown the very model of working poverty—a pale string bean of a man who moves with the rubber-tired awkwardness of someone constantly surprised to find himself in a human body. In a concert of dumb-show worthy of Buster Keaton, he grows despondent at losing his job and decides to hang himself. But stuck to his pay-faced chagrin—and the audience's delight—the telephone cord does not reach the chandelier. Compared with Ouimette, the rest of the cast—many imported from the United States—are merely competent. *Three Men on a Horse* may have tripped out of retirement, but despite Ouimette it seems unlikely to make it to the Fifth Ave.

—JOHN REMSOE



Marlon, Gassman, portraying the last days of a notorious, tumultuous affair

Marriage of true minds

TETE-A-TETE

By Ralph Barzman
Directed by Jean Louis Brous

Their lifelong friendship began when they were students competing for the top spot in philosophy at the Sorbonne in Paris. That was 1929. Within 15 years Jean-Paul Sartre and Simone de Beauvoir had become Sartre's most famous intellectual couple as leaders of the existentialist, philosophical movement. Their tumultuous love affair was notorious, as were their romantic links with others, yet they remained fiercely loyal to each other until Sartre's death in 1980. Their final days together are the subject of a new play by Montreal writer Ralph Barzman. The French version of *Tête à Tête*—it was originally written in English—had a triumphal premiere in Montreal last November. Now, the play is receiving its first English production at Montreal's Théâtre du Ciel de la Place in the Place des Arts. Starring Marlon Moreau and Gabriel Gassman, it may soon tour Canada, offering a sterling opportunity to see some of Quebec's best theatrical talents.

Barzman's version of Sartre's last, bleak days in de Beauvoir's apartment takes a few factual liberties. In Barzman's hands, the end ordeal of the philosopher's last illness—he was often incontinent—becomes a sentimental drama full of elegant gallows humor and philosophical flights of fancy. Barzman also turns the often macabre Sartre into a sweet old man who grows to his favorite classical recordings and

even cracks his own life's work dedicated to destroying bourgeois culture. "I should have made some investments," he speculates half-glovely. "I hear even Mao had some shares." The play is beautifully constructed, generating its tension from Sartre's refusal to take the medication that will hold death at bay for another few months. De Beauvoir opposes his decision, and as a result the two great thinkers start looking like an average suburban couple—although with considerably more eloquence.

With lesser actors, *Tête à Tête*'s mix of high emotion and deathbed wit might have seemed jejune. But under the subtle guidance of one of Quebec's finest directors, Jean-Louis Brous, Marlon and Gassman create performances of spell-binding sensitivity and warmth. All but blind behind thick glasses, Gassman's Sartre grips his way around with a feeble determination at once heroic and touching. His performance is matched step by step by Moreau, the great Quebec stage and film actor whose handsome face has something of the fury in it.

Moreau's fate is evidenced in a hand-drawn moment—among them her occasional addressing of Sartre by his last name, the pronunciation of the word "Sartre" can be as soft as dove cooing or as harsh as a door locking forever. It finally becomes a subtle chorus glorifying the man himself and reminding audiences that, when it comes to dying, the great and the common are one.

—JIS

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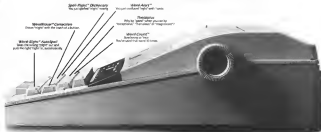
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EDUCATION

Alliances for research

The announcement symbolized the growing ties between Canadian universities and industry—and the government's efforts to encourage such alliances. Last month the federally funded Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council of Canada (NSERC) announced that it would contribute almost half the costs to establish a \$1-million five-year industrial research program at Montreal's McGill University. Ottawa's partner in that investment is Xerox Canada Inc., the business equipment conglomerate.

The joint venture is one of 45 that the

abled Canadian companies with more limited funds to reduce their costs. Said Marдох McInnes, director of research and development for Xerox International Ltd. of Montreal, "Industry gives up a degree of control over research done by a university. But the benefit is that we gain access to a pool of trained talent."

Still, some critics charge that by establishing an industry research chair, private companies are able to "siphon" Canada's publicly funded university research community for their own strategic interests. Officials at Xerox say that they hope to steer McGill's research to-



Johnstone: controversial over industry's contributions to university programs

government agency has set up at Canadian universities since 1984, when it began its University Industry Program, which roughly doubles the money contributed by businesses for university research and development. Since then the council has invested \$64 million in such programs and has increased its budget for 1987-1988 by \$10 million over last year to \$36 million. Said Dr. Robert Johnstone, a Xerox vice-president who will chair the McGill program, "This is a big step toward making Canadian universities part of the national economy."

Industry's involvement in university research is an established and controversial practice. Said Clifford Skenners, a McGill cancer researcher who is considering applying for an industry grant: "Five years ago the community was divided over industrial grants. But funding sources for universities are drying up." And by picking up half the costs of such investments, the NSERC has en-

ward the development of high-technology paper products. That approach has led some scientists to say they are concerned that universities are sacrificing their traditional mission to carry out pure research. Said Marchessault, "There are still a lot of purists who object to private companies making money out of universities. But the universities have a responsibility to make their students functional for the private sector."

For its part, McGill principal David Johnstone declared, "Canada will pay an enormous price over the next 10 to 15 years if we don't stimulate research and development. And linking university and industry is an example of the path we must follow." Emphasizing co-operation, he said, is a challenge that the Canadian research community will have to meet if it is to redress the shortage of research and development in Canada.

—BRUCE WALLACE with LISA SAN DATES
in Montreal

A system under scrutiny

Clashing-products salesman Bruce Budge was driving to a business meeting on Nov. 31, 1982, when a Calgary Transit train ran a red light and crashed into his car. Budge, age 36, suffered serious injuries, including permanent brain and nerve damage, broken ribs and a punctured lung. Later, he refused to accept limited provincial Workers' Compensation Board (WCB) payments and sought court approval to sue the city for damages. And in one of the most striking illustrations of growing dissatisfaction with WCB legislation across the country, Alberta Court of Queen's Bench Justice John Bracco ruled last month in Budge's favor, saying that certain aspects of the compensation laws are "egregious breaches of the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms. Declared one of Budge's lawyers, Richard McKee: "We've had the supreme authority to do everything wrong, as long as they follow rules and procedures." Budge would have been free to sue the city if he had not been working when the accident occurred. But the

Alberta Workers' Compensation Act—which is similar to ex-draft WCB legislation in all other provinces—prohibits workers injured on the job and their dependents from bringing legal action not only against their employers or fellow employees, but also against any

'Uniform in descriptions of neglect, humiliation, misery and appalling treatment at the hands of a public institution'

other employers or employees in an industry covered by the act. Calgary officials had admitted that the driver of the train was at fault, but his job also came under the jurisdiction of the WCB. As a result of such situations, the suit accrues for the roughly 500,000 Canadians who suffer eligible work-related injuries each year to sue for benefits from the industry-financed

WCB. Budge challenged that limitation by beginning proceedings against the city in 1982 and has now won the provincial court's support to proceed.

Many employers argue that the insurance plans are designed to ensure equal access to benefits for all injured employees or their survivors. But critics, including Susan Sanderson, director of occupational health and safety for the B.C. Federation of Labor, charge that WCB frequently violates the spirit and intent of the system in their judgments. In addition, other critics say that the restrictions on personal-damage suits—which could end in settlements far exceeding amounts paid out by the compensation plans—are unfair. As a result, the system is now under attack across the country.

Indeed, experts say that a controversial WCB case currently in the Newfoundland Appeal Court threatens to undermine all Canadian compensation legislation. The reason: a lower-court decision, appealed in June by WCB lawyers representing the Yukon and every province except Saskatchewan and Ontario, successfully challenged the basis of the WCB system—that employees cannot sue their employers for compensation in the original September 1986 decision, Newfoundland Chief Justice Alexander Elickman ruled that the plaintiff, Shirley Percy, had a consti-



Calgary accident: new legal challenges to limits on injured workers' rights

tutional right to sue General Bakeries Ltd. in St. John's for damages relating to her husband's death. Sherrill Percy, a 46-year-old junior, had been electrocuted in the bakery on July 30, 1984.

Observers, including Leslie Thoms, senior solicitor at the Newfoundland

justice department, say that they expect the case to be referred to the Supreme Court of Canada. And if the final ruling is in Percy's favor, Thoms says that employers will likely drop out of the government-administrated WCB plan in order to protect them-

selves more fully through private insurance companies. But Thoms: "It could drastically change, and possibly destroy, the workers' compensation scheme as we know it today."

Stella Laramie Smith, for one, a Toronto legal and worker, said that such a decision would only benefit "those fortunate enough to get good lawyers" and might jeopardize the rights of the majority of injured workers who, she notes, "are immigrants who work the days to get ahead, have families to support and do not speak the language well." Smith says that she would rather see existing legislation improved.

Smith's position is gaining widespread support. In a report released this month documenting claims of workers "uniform in their descriptions of neglect, humiliation, misery and appalling treatment at the hands of a public institution," a team of Ontario investigators demanded sweeping changes to the province's WCB. Among them: a legal provision for rehabilitation services. Clearly, unless provincial governments and employers can revitalize the system to respond quickly and fairly to injured workers' needs, Canadian courts may render it ineffectual—and obsolete.

—ANNE STEVY with JOHN HOFFER in Calgary and occupational reports

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MEDICINE

A new venereal threat

The fear of contracting AIDS has gripped North Americans since the early 1980s. And partly because of the massive health education campaign that grew out of these concerns, the incidence of gonorrhea, the most common sexually transmitted disease in Canada, has decreased dramatically since 1982. The number had dropped to 35,387 in 1984 from a reported 53,576 cases in 1982. But now health officials say that they are increasingly concerned about an increase in the incidence of a new strain of the

strain of gonorrhea, doctors can only guess at whether a routine course of penicillin will help. By the time that the test is complete, a patient may have suffered irreversible damage.

PPNG originated in Southeast Asia and Africa, and some experts think it could have been introduced into North America by infected soldiers returning from the Vietnam War. Health officials say that they are concerned that the new strain will spread in North America as fast as it has in such cities as Singapore and Ho Chi Minh—where PPNG is now estimated to account for 40 per cent of all cases of gonorrhea. As a result, doctors in some areas of the United States have started to treat all cases of gonorrhea as if they were penicillin-resistant. And last year officials at the Atlanta-based Centers for Disease Control announced that anyone who had contracted gonorrhea after travelling to Florida, New York City or Los Angeles should be treated for PPNG.

The new gonorrhea strain poses a special threat to young women. The decreased incidence of gonorrhea is not yet evident among women between 15 and 30. In Ontario alone, during a four-month period in June six women were diagnosed as having PPNG—five of whom were under 20. "That tells it all," said Dr. Kathleen Givens, director of laboratory at Toronto's Western's College Hospital. And she added that a woman is patient may not immediately be aware that the treatment is not working. "She would not have much in the way of symptoms in the first place, and she would suffer serious damage in two weeks."

Givens and Dillon say that finding a method of accurate diagnosis has become a critical necessity. Dillon says that doctors will have to learn how to diagnose and treat the new strain of gonorrhea. And with the higher pricing of penicillin alternatives—spectinomycin costs about \$10 a dose compared to about \$1 for penicillin—PPNG is likely to prove costly. But that extra cost may prove to be necessary to curb the spread of a debilitating disease.

—NORMA UNDERWOOD with JOHN CUTTICE in TORONTO



Dillon: concern about an increase in infection

disease. Called penicillinase-producing gonorrhea (PPNG), the strain is resistant to penicillin—the most common and least expensive treatment for gonorrhea. In 1984, 460 cases of PPNG were reported in Canada—a number more than four times higher than in 1982. And, according to Dr. Jeanne Dillon of the Ottawa-based Laboratory Centre for Disease Control, "the strain is out of control in the big cities."

Disseminated gonorrhea, a highly contagious infection of the urethra and genital tract, can lead to permanent health problems—including pelvic inflammatory disease and sterility in women, and genital infections in men. In any form, the disease can cause internal damage within two weeks of infection. But with the spread of PPNG, which has to be treated with rather alternatives to penicillin such as spectinomycin, health officials face a dilemma: until laboratory tests are conducted to determine



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BOOKS

Lovers in the ring

YOU MUST REMEMBER THIS

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In her 16th novel, *You Must Remember This*, the prolific Joyce Carol Oates has taken a major step to widen her range. Like L.H. Lawrence's novel *Women in Love*, which opened his exceptional understanding of the opposite sex, Oates's book demonstrates sympathy for male dilemmas that is rare among female writers. On the heels of her recent novella book, *On Running*, she has pursued her fascination with proscribing by writing about a love affair involving a hard-bitten auto-boss. The result is a remarkably engaging work that battles with grief and compassion.

Quinn's new novel is a finely detailed re-creation of the experience of growing up during the 1880s in a small industrial city as upstate New York's—National Park Country. Emil Marie Starnak, the youngest child of a lower middle-class Roman Catholic family, is talented and dreamy. But she has created a second personality for herself, a character she calls "Angel-Fox," whom the author describes as "a shy, wriggly, hot-skinned treacherous." That side of Emil's personality emerges as she grows up, and she is finally united with her inside Felix, her father's younger brother. A former mid-western contender, the stunningly attractive Felix is now a businessman and gambler with Mafia connections.

Despite the focus on race, *Quesada* lets the Spanish men share center stage: Felix, Raul's brother, Warren, and their careworn father, Lyle. It is the era of McCarthyism and anti-Communist hysteria, and Lyle, who manages a mid-farmhouse store, is arrested as a suspect of subversion after making a chance remark about the Soviet Union to a customer. The novel's grimy emotional landscape, strewn with incest, suicide and violence, is familiar Quesada territory. But *Don Juan Remember* has in also a caution re-evaluation of the idea that the American people are, as Carlini says, the characters of Felix, Quesada has permanently renewed another willful of the genre: respect for the code of masculinity.

—NORMAN SNIDER



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Many of Canada's finest writers, including Alice Munro and Nelly Gai-land, are artisans of short fiction. Now, several publishers are encouraging the development of a new generation. Three years ago, under the guidance of editor-in-chief Cynthia Good, Penguin

Looking for ways to say who they are and what they see, the new short story writers stretch the form in fresh directions

Books began publishing what may well be the first Canadian series in North America dedicated exclusively to short stories: Penguin Short Fiction. The Canadian-organized series, which includes works by other countries' writers, is also published in the United States and Sweden. In its brief life, Penguin Short Fiction has published original collections by such domi-

nant talents as Timothy Findley, Marjorie Kessel, Bharati Mukherjee, Robertson Davies and newcomer Eric McCormack.

One of the latest titles in the outstanding series is Robertson Mistry's *Tales from Pinesha Baag*. Born in Bombay in 1958, Mistry immigrated to Canada in 1975, where he worked at a Toronto bank while writing his short stories. The Pinesha Baag of the title is a Bombay apartment building, a small urban version of the Indian savanna. The lives of its inhabitants cross and overlap their passions, private and public, and their obsessions, from the sociological to the otherworldly, affect everyone. Mistry draws poignant portraits of these people—the old servant, the generous neighbor, the ghost-seer, the moonlighter.

Every story in the collection is finely crafted. But the concluding piece, which links the lives of characters the reader has come to know throughout the book, is constructed with clockwork precision. It combines descriptions of an elderly Pinesha Baag couple's everyday life in Bombay with the letters of their son, who has recently immigrated to Canada. Mistry shifts the Canadian reader's perceptions by carefully presenting the Indian world as immediate and the Canadian world—as seen through the son's

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FILMS

Cinematic riches of the Pacific Rim

The recent blitz of Vietnam war movies on North American screens—from *Platoon* to *Hamburger Hill*—have at least one thing in common: none were filmed where the war took place. But new Vietnam has produced its own dramatic contemporary as the conflict *Korea*, a story of two Vietnamese lovers divided by the war.

A modest \$180,000 melodrama filmed in black and white, it cannot compete with the big-budget firepower of Western movies, but its locations are undeniably authentic. And it portrays the war from a viewpoint that is fresh and fascinating. *Korea* is one of 59 films that make up *Eastern Horizons*, an ambitious program of Asian-Pacific cinema being shown this week by Toronto's Festival of Festivals. Representing five countries—South Korea, Taiwan, Hong Kong, the Philippines, and Vietnam—the program takes Western viewers on a privileged excursion into the new world of Eastern cinema, many of the movies have never been seen outside their countries of origin.

The Toronto Film Festival, now in its 15th year, is well-known for drawing Hollywood stars to its glittering red-carpet and parties. But it has also developed an international reputation for showcasing works of internationalism who live beyond the boundaries of Europe and North America. Last year the festival mounted the largest retrospective of Latin American cinema ever assembled, a program of close to 100 films.

The Asian-Pacific program includes fewer titles, but is even more audacious. While introducing Eastern movies to festival regulars, organizers are also hoping to lure members of Toronto's large Asian community to screenings.

The influence of the West is a prevalent theme in Asian films. In-

ages of Western culture, reflected back through the East, are strongly jarring to the Westerners—from loathsome ties in Korean brothels to cockle-shell cuisine in Manila suburbs. Meanwhile, the overseas action often unfolds with an intensity rarely

And their movies, which tend to be robustly commercial, are well produced.

The Winter Waylure, South Korea's 1986 love-drama, is a lovely filmed romance, a tragedy told in sweeping strokes. Despite the movie's gap soundtrack and new-age gloss, the characters are trapped by strange traditions and rigid class codes of an ancient society. Winter Waylure is about a college student who falls in love, then falls from grace, tumbling into Seoul's underworld in an attempt to investigate his mother's past as a prostitute.

Prostitution is a recurrent theme in the Asian movies. A Korean drama, *Telnet*, is the true story of one of the country's tea-shop waitresses, whose range of talent services includes sex. A 1984 Philippine movie, *Manila By Night*, is a credibly made but telling portrait of the city's commercial subculture of sex and drugs. Raised by three Philippine presidents Ferdinand Marcos, it



Scene from *The Winter Waylure*, reflecting images of Western culture

found in Western movies. Melodrama like Korea's *Five Women Village* has roots in dramatic traditions much older than cinema. *Lord of the Overber*, the Pan-Asian program's who put together *Eastern Horizons* "All of these countries share a great love of melodrama. At the same time, the films often deal with serious social issues—and the result is popular art of the highest order."

Overber spent six months traveling through Asia to assemble *Eastern Horizons*. He visited China, India and Japan because each country is large enough to warrant separate treatment at future festivals. The countries he did focus on have each seen the emergence of a new generation of talented film-makers in the past decade. South Korea, Taiwan and Hong Kong are leading examples of capitalism's self-produced economic miracle on the Pacific Rim.

takes a satirical look at the hypocrisy of affluence, portraying middle class pretensions in a more serious light than *Manila By Night*. "The Philippines," said Overber, "being a prostitute or a call boy is not necessarily something to be despised. A lot of respect: films have been based on the myth of the girl from the slums who makes good."

Manila's slums have often served as a setting for Luis Buñuel, a Filipino director who has won an international reputation—largely through repeated exposure at the Toronto festival—with such films as *Jesus Christ*. Although largely commercial, his movies are rich with social criticism. When Marcos was in power, Buñuel even had the courage to put an anti-Marcos demonstration on screen.

In Korea, censorship makes these scenes impossible. Instead, movie-makers

tend to practise discreet subversion by making period dramas that resonate with current issues. Last year director Lee De-won, a veteran of 40 movies, delved into the politics of the 19th century with *Shogun*—a bloody saga of police murder, revolution and corruption—a veiled comment on Korea's current instability.

Asian movies set in the present tend to be less overtly political, but often explore personal tensions arising from rampant urbanisation and the destruction of the nuclear family. With *Dust in the Wind*, Taiwan director Hsu Hsiao-hsien creates a slow-moving but poignant drama about a young couple who leave their rural families for the

Dust in the Wind and Taipei Story portray Taiwan with finesse and grace. By contrast, Hong Kong, that over-bewitched colossus of commerce, is famous for its fast-paced movies. Tsiang Sheng's slapstick farce, *Police Cops* (Shen), is a rapid-fire montage of cartoons-like violence. And John Woo's box-office smash, *A Better Tomorrow*, is a modern gangster movie that owes its style to the Kung Fu tradition of relentless action. Still, it offsets that frenetic tone with moments of sincere compassion.

While continental filmmakers try to reconcile art with commerce, Koreans, the single Vietnamese film in the festival, stands apart. Surprisingly, Viet-

BRIEF ENCOUNTERS

FATAL ATTRACTION
Directed by Adrian Lyne

I look could kill, publishing executive Alex Parrish (Glenn Close) would be a public menace. A central character in the sleek and sometimes scary *Fatal Attraction*, she becomes attracted to lawyer Dan Gallagher (Michael Douglas) at a book launch party. When Gallagher's friend Jimmy (Robert Patrick) arrives at his, she returns a withering glance. Her eyes are alluring yet dangerous, and it is a tribute to Close's acting gifts that she can communicate so much so credibly. A few days later, after she and Gallagher meet for a drink, she seduces him. But that proves to be a one-night stand that the happily married Gallagher will never forget. Alex proves him to get together again soon. Then she begins to bother his family, and the story turns nightmarish.

Fatal Attraction is essentially a movie of character studies, whose capacity to terrify becomes their only in the final scene. Although James Cameron's script dabbles in little information about Alex, Close offers a virtuoso portrait of an unstable, pathetically lonely woman. As Gallagher, Douglas conveys a credible fear of a woman capable of throwing acid on his car, murdering the family's pet and kidnapping his daughter. Ellen (Ellen Hamilton Latson), for an afternoon, And Anne Archer shines in the thankless role of a wife profoundly wounded by her husband's infidelity.

But director Adrian Lyne (*Flashdance*, *21 Bridges*) spends most of his time trying to impress the audience with the Gallagher family's decency. The characters lack depth, and the story, needing more nuances, suffers from surprise. Lyne gives the film his usual commercial gloss—the sex scenes have the same heated intensity as those between Kim Basinger and Mickey Rourke in *48 Hours*. And the sex in *Fatal Attraction* is never far removed from violence. In fact, it motivates in a graphic physical fight between Close and Douglas. But once Alex begins to terrify Gallagher—claiming that he has made her pregnant—the movie takes on a full doggedness. Had Gallagher found himself distorted or unbalanced by his encounter with Alex, the movie could have explored the thrilling complexity of a couple's erotic obsession. Instead it is merely a turgid tale of a crazy woman giving a nice guy and his family a hard time.

—BRIAN D. JENNINGS in Toronto

—LAWRENCE UTOBE

MAILLART
Directed by James Ivory

British novelist E.M. Forster wrote his semi-autobiographical novel *Maurice* in 1914, but it was only published, posthumously, in 1971. Forster had ordered that it be suppressed because of its subject—homosexuality. When it was written, homosexuality was a crime in Britain. It is depicting it for the screen, director James Ivory

is appointed sets. And in British novels are the last word in proper education. But some of the puns—ones for a study library—were in it from the start. The 130-minute-long movie could comfortably last 30 minutes. It is only when Maurice resolves his feelings with the unrepentant Scudder that real spontaneity breaks through. When they meet secretly under their tree at their country estate, their encounters have an almost unbearable erotic tension—and

the shipshape sting of reality played out in the dark. Those scenes, for the audience as for Maurice himself, are moments of grace.

—L.G.T.

A PRAYER FOR DYING
Directed by Mike Hodges

Adapted from Jack Higgins' novel, *A Prayer for the Dying* is a personal mixture of gangster film, existential religious drama, and pitch-black comedy. Its hero, Martin Falson (Mickey Rourke), is a disenchanted fixer-at-arms who flees to England, only to be hunted down by his own people for deserting the cause. But for Falson, who has accidentally bombed a school bus filled with children, living has become senseless and life has lost its meaning. The movie features early characters, who perform a series of wholehearted religious angst. Although each element in *Prayer* keeps working against the

(Alan Bates), a gangster who runs a funeral home as a front. But someone witnesses the crime—a priest, Father De Costa (Rob Houston). To prevent the priest from identifying him, Falson admits to the murder in De Costa's own confessional—knowing that priests are sworn to silence by their vows. Later, to justify himself, Maurice kills them both. Meanwhile, Falson falls in love with the priest's blind niece, Anna (Sandra Davis). The film is so exaggerated that the viewer half expects to see the Virgin Mary before the finish.

In fact, there is no shortage of religious symbolism. In one memorable scene, a character falls from a church ceiling and clings to a giant crucifix on his way down. In another scene, Maurice's henchmen craft a man by driving sawdust through his hands, plunging him in a well. Hodges, playing a priest with a violent past, looks ahead in a catacomb. But because he plays the part seriously, his character is all the funnier. And Bates, as the gangster for whom death is something of a hobby, is funny. Marlowe's sinister. But behind the scenes there lurks a dark message. At one point, Rourke, standing in a pulpit, tells the priest, "We are fundamentally alone—nothing lasts—and there is no purpose to anything." By the time *A Prayer for the Dying* is over, nobody will want to argue the point.

—L.G.T.

MACLEAN'S BEST-SELLER LIST

FICTION

- 1 *Mystery*, King (3)
- 2 *Days*, Smith (2)
- 3 *Dick Gutzwiller's Detective*, Agnew, Adams (2)
- 4 *The Thin Red Line*, Doolittle (2)
- 5 *Portrait of a Man*, Clancy (2)
- 6 *Presumed Innocent*, Proulx (2)
- 7 *The Shattered Mind*, Latham (2)
- 8 *The Twenty Years*, Gooden (2)
- 9 *Endings*, Anderson (2)
- 10 *Satisfaction*, Lawrence (2)

NONFICTION

- 1 *Speechless*, Wright (2)
- 2 *Call Me Anna*, Duke (2)
- 3 *Living Death*, Diamond and Diamond (2)
- 4 *The New South with 10,000*, Brown & Ackerman (1)
- 5 *Charles*, Jones (2)
- 6 *Omara Unzueta*, McPherson (2)
- 7 *Clay*, Jones, Marsh (2)
- 8 *Homer*, Diamond with Lyndon (2)
- 9 *The Different Drum*, Pratt (2)
- 10 *More Advice from the Back Doctor*, Hall (2)

(1) Position last week

—Compiled by Frances McElroy



Tea-shop waitresses in Tientsin: the myth or give from their drama may make good

capital of Taipei, only to find disillusionment. Has also stars as a young merchant in Taipei Story, fellow filmmaker Edward Yang's sensitive portrait of middle-class life in Taiwan's capital. Yang wrote Taipei's alien outcasts into a linear world of desolation, entrepreneurs and wide-screen waxes of men.

Like *Dust in the Wind*, Taipei Story is a romance about two distant lovers who never make physical or emotional contact. Not even do they kiss. When one talks, the other looks away. Between them is telephone answering machines, designer art and a video machine playing tapes of American baseball games. They cling to two false hopes: marriage and immigration to America. But both are dismissed as "floating illusions giving you hope that you can start all over again."

Yang's first major film about the war deals with the tragedy of the South Vietnamese Army rather than the heroism of the Viet Cong. Set in Saigon, it is an anti-war movie about lost love between a soldier and a prostitute in that, it shows the spirit. If not the design, of the West's anti-war film. Showing the surface of a vast industry, the film's pragmatic spotlight a new generation of Asian filmmakers who are conducting a revolution in popular cinema. Largely invisible to the West, they work in a parallel universe with their own money, financing, distribution and fans. But as their vision begins to creep across national borders, the light on cinema's eastern horizon will slowly but surely begin to illuminate Western screens.



Close: unforgettable

others, there is cause a boring moment. Rourke effectively disconnected himself from the film's edited version of the film, and the director, Mike Hodges, disowned the movie's final cut. But the movie does not bear the marks of undue tampering and plays all of a piece.

To obtain a fake passport and travelling money, Falson reluctantly agrees to murder a man for Jack Maurice

What the readers have to say

By Allan Potheringham

The main asset of going away for the annual winter brain freeze is the reaffirmation of one's worth. A sharp return to a hazy nothing that has been moldering for months, emitting loss and affliction, leaving with exultation, something like the "moving Solstice" you find in some churches in Kent, taken as a life of its own. A bond with one's faithful readers is a special thing, something like a marriage one supposes, now dangerously approaching 12 years. A man's loved ones never desert him.

C.G. Mosley of Loretto, Ont. "I realize it is a waste of effort to write to the likes of you. However, here I go. Why do you believe there is something the matter with those who do not agree with you on capital punishment? These people we want to execute have raped and killed children, killed policemen and others. Why are you and others at all concerned about these no-good creeps? As far as you are concerned, I would not utter one word of protest if you were hanged for your abominable and capital punishment and also for some remarks you have made about the Royal Family."

Mrs. Peter Woloshyniuk of Nantawake Bridge, N.S. "An loyal admirer of Maclean's who give the magazine to our children as Christmas gifts, it was with dismay and disappointment that we finished the article by Allan Potheringham 'History is water under the mill' to find one again completely disregard of river or water east of Montreal. Reading this article helps me to understand the cynical and often better feelings of many Atlantic Canadians. I believe an apology is in order."

Mrs. Jessie L. Clements of Huxley, Ont. "In some ways you are in Washington you have become like all Americans—you know very little about Canada. Who is David Barnes? Someone who has an 'only vulgar,' so you say. I am referring to your article. Potheringham is a columnist for Southern News."

ple in the North Bay Nugget. You talk disparagingly of quite a few American conscripts. Although I have not suspected none, I love them all and so does God. They are preaching the Gospel of the Lord Jesus Christ, which is the power of God unto salvation to every one that believeth. Do you know God loves you too isn't that great?"

Dale Wilson of Calgary. "I'm surprised at you, Dr. Poth. Here is a guy I admire, read and support in Dr. Poth for Prime Minister, not only hope for the True Party of The People—Rhi-



non—and there you were, attacking Paul Gagnon on Front Page Challenge, all because he wants to hang 'em high and often. I thought conscription was dead in the country. Holy crap, damn, damn. I might start to vote again. I might move to Calgary North. I'm going to call him Monday and congratulate him. Who cares if he is out of favor with Bruce, a guy who doesn't know acid rain from piss fish? By the way, you guys were absolutely rude to Paul and owe him an apology. Sorry, Doc, you're off base on this one, way off in the twilight zone.

"Revenge? Retribution?" Of course—let's not be naïve about this. Bin Laden? Osama bin Laden? About as many as Charles Manson. Your arguments comparing Canada with Iran, China and Turkey, the traditional comment about 'state-sanctioned murder' and your question to Mr. Gagnon, 'Do you consider yourself civilized' are so full of holes you should be drinking Swiss cheese. What a crock, Doc! Civilized

are we? Right? We'd better check with Bin Laden (lololol).

Wat James of the Red Eagle General Store & Smoking House, R.L.S., Lunenburg (Poland), Ont. "I have read your article about the PM. I will not defend them to you but I can tell by your speech that you lack one thing. Give your heart to Jesus and be saved."

Jack R. Steele of Calgary. "I happened to read your column in regards to Rivers as the Frontier and was quite incensed by your comments in regards to the 'greed of Calgary'. It is quite amazing that you can make such a comment under the circumstances of the West subsidizing the East to the tune of \$30 billion over the past 18 years—during which time the so-called federal government didn't even fulfill its obligations to the unemployed people of Alberta."

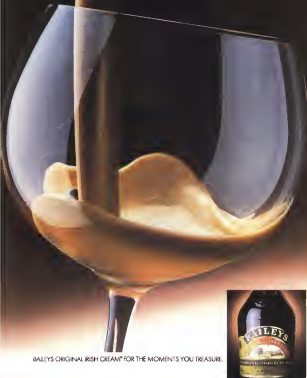
"It is not often that I feel it necessary to write a letter in a comment such as yours especially considering the so-called Bay Street. I think you owe an apology to the people of Calgary for your somewhat eastern biased comments. It is people like you that contribute to the further balkanization of the country."

Ian MacEachern of Toronto. "From the photograph which accompanies your article, I assume, rightly or wrongly, that you are one of many commentators and editors who were too young to be involved in World War II and are now too old to become involved in the defense of the country should it be required."

"Why not look back in recent history when red-blooded Canadians were asked by their Country and their Church to consider millions of innocent civilians to give you the freedom to write such trash. You gave the list of those who voted no in Capital Punishment and you will find that all but 7 or 8 from Quebec, many Quebec Tories and of course all of the NDP are there. It's no surprise to see the Quebec list, they refused to defend their country as liberate their Mother Country, that was left to other Canadians and of course the Americans. You join an illustrious group of wimps."



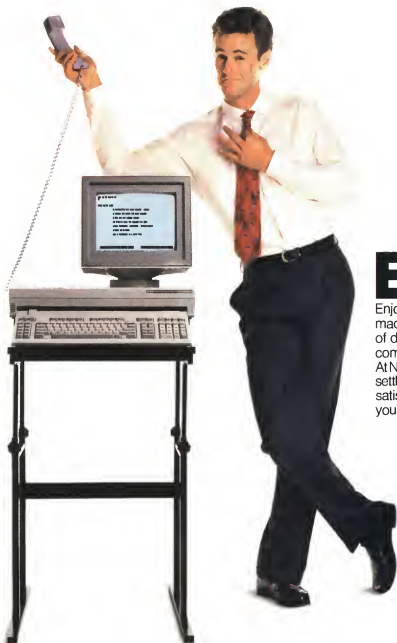
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